THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 282

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

No 'C' Gas for Salesmen; Terror Wave Hits Serbs; Fuel Oil Charges Refuted

The World's Day—October 26, 1942

Washington: Salesmen Will Be Denied 'C' Cards

Nation-wide rationing of gasoline effective Nov. 22 will be accompanied by a tightening of eligibility for "C" cards, eliminating all types of salesmen from this preferred class. [Page 8.]

Wholesale and retail price increases for domestic canned crabmeat, ranging from 6 to 20 per cent, were authorized by OPA, to lessen the squeeze on wholesalers and retailers. Canners' prices remain at March, 1941, levels.

All sales of vacuum cleaners to civilians were prohibited by the War Production Board, freezing stocks until Jan. 1.

All State WPA administrators have been ordered to classify the 375,000 workers remaining on WPA rolls with a view to expediting the program of putting qualified workers into war industry and farm jobs.

The first all-purpose ration book, now being printed, is expected to be in citizens' hands by the first of the year, with its first use likely to be for meat purchasing. [Page 8.]

Coffee rationing begins at midnight Nov. 28, at one pound every five weeks for each person over 15 years of ago. [Page 8.]

Italian aliens now are eligible for civilian defense assignments, announced OCD, conforming to the recent Justice Department announcement that such aliens no longer are classified as "enemy."

Delay in final enactment of the teen-age draft bill appeared likely, even though the Senate had passed the measure 58 to 5. Controversial amendments were: a year's training before combat duty for those teen-aged, and deferment for teen-aged employers of war industry or agriculture. [Page 1.]

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved 13 to 5 a revised House measure outlawing the collection of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in elections in which Federal office holders are chosen.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, recommended tighter control of the nation's crop planting, abolition of voluntary recruiting for the armed forces, and additional curbs on non-essential industries to combat the manpower shortage in testimony before the Senate Military Committee. [Page 3.]

In Europe: New Terror Wave in Yugoslavia

A new terror wave in Axis-occupied Yugoslavia was reported by the Yugoslav Government in Exile, which reported that more than 1,400 Serbian, men, women, and children have been executed in the Axis-created Croat state. [Page 6.]

A bomb explosion at the door of the French pro-Nazi party headquarters of Jacques Doriot at Lyon, Unoccupied France, injured a member of the Doriot party, it was reported from Lyon.

Twenty Greek hostages were reported from Istanbul to have been shot by the German occupation authorities in Greece in reprisal for a bomb explosion last month which wrecked the Nazi party headquarters in Athens and killed many Germans and Italians.

Spain denied, through its Foreign Office, that Spanish ports, particularly in the Canary Islands, are being used by German submarines for refueling or provisioning.

Wintry weather has forced the British Government to lift the daytime ban on central heating in England and Wales before the announced termination date, Nov. 1.

Britain's treaty with China under which extra-territorial rights in China are to be abandoned, is expected by official sources to be presented in its first draft form within a few days. [Page 7.]

Quisling Norwegians Dr. Gulbrand Lunde, Norwegian puppet propaganda minister, and his wife were reported in a Reuters dispatch to have been killed in an automobile accident in Central Norway.

Twelve Hungarian generals have been placed on the retired list at the demand of the German High Command because of their anti-German outlook and their refusal to submit to the orders of General Headquarters, it was reported by the Soviet News Agency.

Sabotage in Bulgaria has resulted in capital punishment sentences being pronounced on 22 students charged with wrecking railway lines and military facilities last spring, according to dispatches to Berlin from Sofia.

Eighteen more Czechs have been executed, according to the Czech Government in exile in London, which stated that eight of the victims were accused of black market operations, five of "high treason by espionage," four of crimes committed during blackouts and one of possessing arms and ammunition and operating a secret radio transmitter.

New England: Parkman Denies Fuel Oil Charges

Charge that cold-weather counties in Massachusetts will get less fuel oil than the warmer ones was refuted today by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Drector. [Page 2.]

First co-operative wood-cutting project, with 1,000,000-cord objective for fuel for Massachusetts, started at West Boxford on Saturday. [Page 4.]

One quarter of nation's meat supply during next 12 months will go to armed forces and other United Nations. [Page 5.]

National: Chicago Couples Held for Treason

Three couples went on trial in Chicago on a charge of treason. They were Hans Max and Erna Emma Haupt, parents of Herbert Hans Haupt, youngest of the six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington Aug. 8; Walter and Lucille Froehling, Herbert's uncle and aunt, and Otto Richard Wergin and his wife, Kate, friends of the Haupt family—all charged with aiding the German Reich by concealing young Haupt while aware of his mission.

Ship launchings over the week end were: the 21,694-ton tanker Schenectady in the Portland, Ore., area, as the three Kaiser yards in that area combined to hit a ship-a-day rate; the 21,670-ton tanker Arickaree, Alabama Dry Dock, Mobile, largest ship launched on the Gulf; and the 10,800-ton Liberty ship Thomas Sim Lee, Bethlehem-Fairfield yard, Baltimore. [Page 6.]

More stringent dimout regulations along the Pacific Coast went into effect, requiring all lights, except street lamps, as far east as the Sierra Nevada range to be shielded from above and from direct view of the sea.

Virtually every alien Japanese still at liberty in the vital Houston-Galveston industrial area of Texas was arrested in an F. B. I. round-up.

Americas: Jamaica's Defense Test Completed

Tests of Jamaica's defense have been completed by Vice-Admiral John Hoover, Commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier, who was accompanied by Maj. Gen. James Collins, commander of the Puerto Rico Sector. All British and American elements were brought into action during the three-day test.

A Chinese-Brazilian treaty of amity, commerce and navigation is being negotiated successfully to replace one signed in 1882, the Chinese Foreign Office announced.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, October 26, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Theater and Arts	11
Christian Science Services on Radio	9	Women's Club Activities	4
Daily Features Page	19	**Advertising**	
Editorials	20	Amusement (grouped)	11
Financial Pages	15-17	Classified	17, 18
For Children	10		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	9		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Page	14		
The Home Forum	12		
"Rejoice evermore" (With Yiddish Translation)			

Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

300 Inducted For Army Air Ground Crew

Impressive ceremonies at Boston City Hall include an address by Mayor Tobin.

Responding in increasing numbers to the recent call for ground-crew specialists for the Army Air Forces, some 300 men were inducted into service in Boston today, 50 of them at impressive mass induction ceremonies on the steps of the City Hall, where they were addressed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at noon today.

A low ceiling canceled plans for 16 airplanes which were scheduled to take part in the ceremonies, but a 40-piece band from Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., began playing at 11:15, and high-ranking Army officials were on hand for the public induction. The oath was administered by Col. William D. Cottam, Commanding Officer for the First Service Command.

Immediately after being sworn in, the men left for Fort Devens, where they will be issued uniforms and equipment, after which they will be transferred to any one of 18 Southeastern airfields of their own choosing. The men volunteered during an intensive recruiting drive for ground-crew personnel now going on, a campaign which is seeking men between the ages of 18 and 50, or even 55 if the men are veterans of the first World War.

May Advance

Although sworn into the Air Forces as privates, at $50 a month base pay, plus dependency allowances, there are abundant opportunities for rapid advancement, with $138 a month the base pay for a master sergeant, and 50 per cent additional for flying pay, if a man should be selected for flight duty.

The positions offered are permanent in nature, and it is pointed out that it requires 38 men on the ground to keep a Flying Fortress in the air. Openings in the service are for men with some mechanical training, and those qualifying will be assigned to immediate work which is in line with their former occupations. Those who do not fully qualify for a particular job will be put into technical schools for additional training.

Enlistment in the ground crew personnel of the Air Forces is open only to men classified as 1-A in the draft. If a man is of a different classification, he must apply to his local draft board for reclassification to 1-A before his enlistment will be accepted.

Many Odd Jobs

Air Force officials point out that there are a hundred odd jobs for which ground-crew personnel may qualify, and that a man's experience, say as a vacuum-cleaner repairman, might readily qualify him for work on instruments, or perhaps propellers.

Following the induction ceremonies at the City Hall this noon, Mayor Tobin tendered a luncheon to press and radio officials at the Parker House, where the importance of this intensive drive for ground-crew personnel was laid before them.

Meantime the Army Recruiting headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, reported one of its busiest days today as volunteers applied for service in the armed forces. Many sought enlistment in the ground-crew forces, and there were dozens of younger men in the 18-19-year-old groups who took this opportunity to enlist before being drafted.

Allies Threaten Rommel From Rear; U.S. Shifts to Attack in South Pacific; Price Officials Uphold Farm Ceilings

Byrnes, Henderson deny Senators' charges of backing sub-parity tops 'in bad faith.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Amidst a confused outpouring of senatorial wrath, some genuine and some apparently synthetic for election purposes, Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes and Price Administrator Leon Henderson denied this morning that they had violated laws by approving price ceilings which the farm bloc asserts do not represent parity prices.

The session was held before the Senate Agricultural Committee and offered an opportunity for blowing off steam, following which better tempers seemed to prevail. In the midst of the earlier minutes several angry senators, generally speaking at the same time, asked heated questions which they followed with other questions before Messrs. Byrnes and Henderson could answer. There were cries of bad faith, charges of illegality, and a considerable degree of table thumping, but Mr. Byrnes answered patiently and humorously, and burly Mr. Henderson managed to restrain himself until a measure of quiet was restored. At the end of the session everyone appeared to feel better, though the farm bloc seemed far from satisfied at the way the law was being applied.

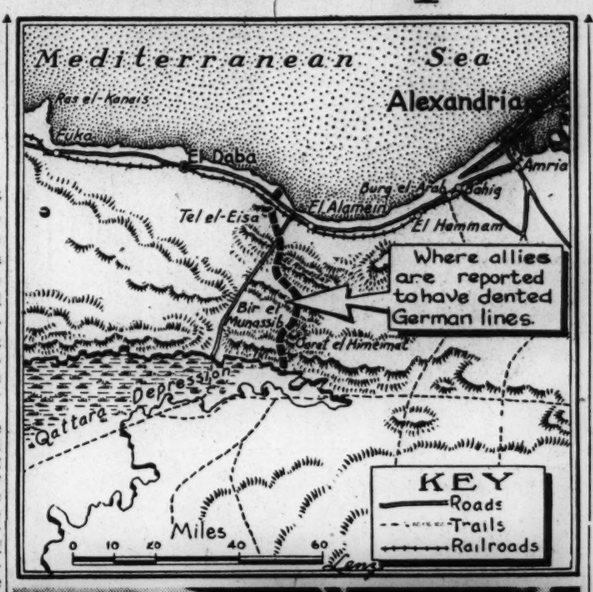
Mr. Byrnes, as an ex-senator and ex-member of the Supreme Court, was variously addressed as "Jim" and "Mr. Justice" by the senators. He disclaimed responsibility for the flour price ceiling which, according to farm senators, gives wheat legislators only 76 per cent of parity. Though saying he had not issued the order himself, he declared it was based on the "clear intent of Congress" and referred to the last minute explanation of Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan who managed the Stabilization Act in the Senate, as to what the act meant.

This brought the greatest outpouring of senatorial wrath upon absent Senator Brown, who was accusing of having inserted his explanation unbeknownst to colleagues. Mr. Byrnes blandly assured the committee that if the Senate hadn't liked the Brown explanation, which is controlling on courts as revealing the intent of Congress when coming from the legislative leader, it could easily expunge it from the record.

Mr. Henderson attempted to deny that he had "indulged in deception and falsehood" and struggled to get fragmentary bits of his prepared statement into the record as heated legislators hurled questions at him. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, raised the particular point of the fate of 15,000,000 bushels of Aroostook potatoes whose prices have been temporarily frozen at what Senator Brewster alleges is 65 per cent of parity. He wanted the potatoes un-frozen as to price, before the Maine climate freezes them in fact.

Mr. Henderson acknowledged that Aroostook potatoes might have suffered hardship although

Continued on Page 6, Column 7





Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

War Spotlight on Egypt

Upper: Approximate position of fighting between advancing Allied forces in Egypt and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces between the Qattara Depression and the Mediterranean Sea. Lower: Member of the Royal Air Force ground crew puts his back to work to lift a heavy bomb into the rack of a British plane in Egypt.

Halsey has made good in raids on Japanese to keep enemy from too strong positions.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Estimates of the scope and objectives of American military plans in the Southwest Pacific area will probably have to be recast in the light of recent events—particularly the assumption of naval command from New Zealand by Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

Until this week end American policy for the entire Pacific area was clearly dominated by the "beat-Hitler-first" attitude. What movements were made in that area were made initially to enable the maintenance of a defensive position on the Australia-New Zealand front. As they progressed there was a developing awareness of the importance of diverting Japanese strength from Siberia, China, or India.

The new picture today is one of a situation which has developed beyond the original intention of those who first sent American Marines ashore at Guadalcanal, and which has finally been accepted and formalized by turning the command over to the naval officer who has most distinguished himself so far in actual combat against the forces of Japan.

Aptitude for Offensive

Admiral Halsey was the first of the Pacific Fleet task force commanders to show exceptional aptitude for offensive action against the Japanese. His raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands was the first aggressive action carried out against the enemy after Pearl Harbor.

Later he raided Marcus Island deep inside the Japanese Patrol Lines. He proved his aggressive ability in other actions which have not yet reached public print. He always counselled daring attack. He belonged in that section of naval opinion which felt that the United States could not afford to ignore Japan while concentrating on Hitler, but must fight aggressively in the Pacific if Japan was not to entrench itself beyond any hope of a successful counteroffensive.

His appointment to the New Zealand command post suggests primarily therefore a new turn in high policy which will put greater emphasis on aggressive operations in the Southwest Pacific area. No other Admiral has yet evidenced a greater eagerness or a greater competence to go after Japanese than "Billy" Halsey.

The situation "down under" had been shaping up to a change in policy and some change in personnel. The Battle of the Solomons had developed as so often happens in warfare into something bigger than was probably contemplated. The tendency is for any action in which forces are relatively equal to attract gradually increasing strength on both sides until a major commitment has been achieved, perhaps contrary to the intentions of both combatants.

The Solomons have drawn the naval forces of the two opponents together. Before the war naval strategists spent years trying to decide how and where the two

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Advances on Egyptian front believed preliminary to large-scale tank battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Allied forces in Egypt have broken through Field Marshal Rommel's defense lines at various points and taken up positions in the rear of the Axis troops, General Alexander's headquarters announced. This task was rendered difficult owing to mines sown thickly in front of the advancing force.

The Allies conceded that "a few" of their tanks have been damaged in this way, as against the 104 Allied tanks claimed by the Germans to have been destroyed.

From the manner in which the tanks of both forces are being brought rapidly to the front, it is clear that this advance of the Allied infantry was merely a preliminary move and that the main battle of mechanized forces is about to come. Nevertheless, the Allies appear to have advanced at least two miles on the narrow battlefront between the Qattara salt marshes and the coast.

If Italian reports are true, the British have been attempting to land troops behind the lines near Matruh, 125 miles west of the front. This might mean a preliminary feint preparatory to a serious attempt to land elsewhere.

One important consideration is that the Allies control the air over Egypt. Their bombers continue to attack not only the German ports and supply lines, but also Italy's most important bases.

Following last week's attacks on Genoa and Turin, came Milan's turn over the week end. Here the great Caproni airplane works was one of the main targets. In addition to damage wrought by these day by day flights of four-motored bombers, the demoralizing effect upon the Italians is reported to be considerable. The raids are probably not unconnected with future Allied plans in the Mediterranean in the event of the success of General Alexander's offensive in Egypt.

Events on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons have been announced with little detail. American forces, now under Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., in place of Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, appear to have been subjected to five attacks by the Japanese. The latter were reported to have been reinforced yesterday by a new landing party. They were attacking with tanks and heavy artillery. Whether the American defenders are equipped with tanks has not been made clear.

While these attacks are in progress, General MacArthur's airmen continue punishing bombing expeditions against Japanese bases. Over the week end, ranging out to Timor, Rabaul, and other points, they have damaged 5 warships and 3 merchant ships and sunk a gunboat. No point in the Japanese supply lines can be considered safe from Allied bombers. One new target is Hong Kong, a Japanese base that has seen two heavy attacks within 24 hours.

In Russia, Stalingrad still holds its own, while in the Caucasus fighting around Mozdok was reported to have eased off.

Egyptian Front:

Allies Hold Gaps Cut in Axis Lines

Pressing its attack, Britain's Army of the Nile beat off German and Italian attempts to close gaps driven into the El Alamein line, and moved infantry, tanks, and mobile artillery forward today under strong aerial cover for the expected test of strength with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main tank forces.

Much of the battle still was be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Bay State Political Drive Enters Into Its Final Week

Massachusetts' political campaign moved into its final week today, as candidates and observers alike considered the probable effect of the announcement by Courtenay Crocker, defeated G. O. P. Senatorial candidate, that he will support Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts for United States Senator.

Another puzzle to be solved is the sticker campaign for Governor being pushed by backers of Francis E. Kelly, defeated Democratic gubernatorial candidate. The former Lieutenant Governor has not publicly agreed to the sticker movement but his official campaign organization, the Committee for Pensions at 60, will hold a meeting on Thursday to consider the sticker issue.

Aid Saltonstall

Both the Senatorial and gubernatorial races are close. It is possible for the Crocker support of Representative Casey to give the latter the edge, if most of the 23,000 voters who supported Mr. Crocker in the primary follow him in his present, not unexpected decision.

If Mr. Kelly actually becomes a sticker candidate and gains a substantial vote, observers feel Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would win an otherwise very close contest.

Meanwhile, both parties have scheduled a long series of rallies.

Tonight, Governor Saltonstall and the rest of the G.O.P. State ticket will attend receptions at New Bedford and Fall River. Some of the State ticket nominees will also visit Worcester where two meetings are scheduled.

Tomorrow Governor Saltonstall will again invade Springfield, the home territory of his Democratic opponent, Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam, to address the convention of the Massachusetts State Grange. Before traveling to Springfield, the Governor will attend a luncheon in the Hotel Statler, Boston, and deliver a Navy Day address over WEEI at 3:30 p. m.

On Wednesday the Governor is scheduled to speak at the charter night celebration of the Boston Lions Club and a Middlesex Civic League meeting.

The G.O.P. has also scheduled rallies at Longwood Towers, Brookline, 4 to 6 p. m.; at the old high school, Malden; Cambridge and Metheun, all at 8 p. m. on Wednesday.

Fall Schedule

On Thursday the Governor has a full schedule, starting with an address to the Garden Club Federation, Horticultural Hall, Boston, at noon. From there he goes to the luncheon of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. At 5 p. m. he will participate in the ceremonies surrounding the awarding of an E pennant to the Stock-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Allies on Double Offensive In Mediterranean Area

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—The offensive launched by the Allies in Egypt appears to be the first stage of a land and air battle for control of the Mediterranean Sea.

It is no doubt the beginning of the United Nations offensive hinted at by Premier Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa in his recent speech to members of the British Parliament.

All indications confirm that the aim of this offensive in North Africa is complete destruction of Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces and seizure of the seacoast all the way over to Tunisia.

The intensity of air attack—not only on Axis forces and supply lines in Egypt but also the heavy bombing of Northern Italy by British-based planes—emphasizes the broader strategic concept underlying this new offensive.

Heavy Attack on Italy

In the past four days the Allies have been carrying out heavy bomber attacks on industrial centers and ports of Northern Italy. These attacks may well foreshadow the strategic possibilities of a later phase, when land attack has given to the United Nations the bases they require for air control of the Central Mediterranean.

As to the Egyptian battle itself, the view of military circles here is that it is too soon to hazard even the most cautious opinion as to the outcome.

The strength of the German defenses, particularly the deep mine fields, is stressed, and it is emphasized that the terrain bounded by the sea and the Qattara Depression has offered no opportunity for spectacular turning of flanks, but has imposed on the British the handicap of direct frontal attack.

Strong Air Support

As against this, however, it is pointed out that the Eighth Army struck with strongest air support that any desert army has enjoyed.

For several days before the zero hour Friday night British and American bombers laid down a veritable barrage both on Marshal Rommel's defensive positions and on his supply lines and ports.

The air forces also co-operated closely in the actual attack, and dispatches from Egypt emphasize that land and air forces are not working separately but together on a single plan. British light naval forces have also contributed to the opening stages of the battle, though so far this hasn't been on a very big scale.

There is no sign yet of any activity from the south. The successful raid several weeks ago when British forces struck swift blows at Axis garrisons and air forces far behind Marshal Rommel's lines has raised the question whether some similar attack might not be made now to coincide with the main offensive.

Mrs. Roosevelt Pays Visit To British Air Ferry Service

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt drove through autumn countryside of wet brown leaves and fields already green with winter wheat to make her first official visit outside London today.

The visit was to Air Transport Auxiliary, the international ferry service, where some of 50 American women ferry pilots are stationed. These are the young women who actually fly, unlike the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, who apart from some servicing do only ground jobs so far. The ATA girls chauffeur planes all over Great Britain.

There is a total of 540 pilots in this special branch service, a hundred of whom are women.

Inside the airdrome when Mrs. Roosevelt drove up was a Hudson bomber facing her, the Stars and Stripes draped behind its two propellers. In front of it was a little rug-covered platform, two chairs and microphones. There was a sort of expectant bustle in the airdrome. Mechanics seemed to find a great deal to do with that beflagged Hudson that kept them near the focus of interest.

WAAFS paraded smartly past outside and suddenly in our midst was a cluster of bright-faced, happy-looking girls in navy blue uniforms with gold shoulder tabs. Several had U. S. A. on their sleeves. They were the justly famous ATS girls themselves and before Mrs. Roosevelt arrived I had a chance to talk to a few of them. One of them from Oklahoma told me she had been flying six years, that she had been a flying instructor in Tulsa but that she had to begin at the bottom over here in training in order to fly military planes.

When the question, "What do you miss?" was fired at them one of them said, "Bananas and cream," and another said, "My Packard." Among them was a shy but undoubtedly budding star, the girl who is to be any day now the first woman to take up a Halifax, a four-engine bomber. Her name is Lettice Curtis; she is English and an Oxford Blue, and so mod-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Bay State's Cold Counties Are to Get More Fuel Oil Than the Warmer Ones

Tables for Fuel Allotment Depend on Weather Records

The charge that cold weather Counties in Massachusetts will get less fuel oil than the warmer ones was denied today by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

"The reverse is true," said Director Parkman, "the tables have been very carefully prepared on the basis of Weather Bureau reports for a great many years, and the allowances have been computed so as to give a greater allowance to the colder Counties.

"People must remember that two factors enter into the computation of the ration," declared Mr. Parkman. "One is the floor area and the other is last year's consumption. A house in Berkshire County will get more oil than one in Suffolk or Nantucket having the same floor area, provided both are equally efficient. The coldest Counties are recognized to be Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire; the next coldest are Essex, Hampden, Middlesex, and Worcester; and the least cold Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk.

"To take an example of a house with 1,000 square feet in Worcester County, the maximum range in gallons allowed for heating this house would be 1,161 gallons. If this figure is applied to the base tables, based on consumption, the regular base will be 827 gallons. A comparable house in Suffolk County would be allowed a maximum range of 1,071 gallons, and if this figure is applied to arrive at the regular base, the figure of 777 gallons is arrived at, or 57 gallons less than is allowed the house in Worcester.

"The base tables are used simply as a check on inefficient homes. The regular base is made up as follows: Adjust last year's consumption for the difference between a normal and abnormal winter, and then deduct one-third from the total to arrive at the reduction in fuel oil that will be necessary. The adjustment is made on the basis of the actual difference as observed by the Weather Bureau between last winter and a normal one."

How You May Measure Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	109
2,500 gals.	90.8
2,000 gals.	72⅔
1,500 gals.	54½

Self-Censored Congress Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Representative Edith N. Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, suggested on the House floor that members of Congress adopt a policy of voluntary censorship in order to avoid giving information which might aid the enemy.

"It would do no harm if the members of Congress, before delivering a speech, about the production of planes for instance, to submit it to the proper authorities to see if it contains information which would help the enemy," she said.

During her brief speech, she declared that if "some of those in Washington departments showed the same degree of co-operation that has been displayed by the newspapers, then our conduct of the war would be much further advanced."

She praised Byron Price, Director of Censorship, for doing "an excellent piece of work," and commended the newspapers, newspapermen and editors "who like to get a scoop" for co-operating with him.

Blackout Speed 15 Miles an Hour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Top speed during a blackout is 15 miles an hour, the Army engineers advised Saturday in official specifications for traffic movements during blackouts.

When the sirens sound and the lights go out, only these vehicles may use the streets and highways, the regulations said:

Military, fire department and police equipment, ambulances and specifically designated utility service vehicles, and civilian defense vehicles as designated by proper local military or civilian authority.

Speeds of more than 15 miles an hour were termed "unreasonable and imprudent."

Cars not equipped with approved blackout devices must extinguish their lights within five minutes after the blackout starts and park on the side of the road.

Dinner Tonight Honors Taylor

A galaxy of labor notables from Washington and Boston will gather tonight at the Hotel Statler to give a "bon voyage" dinner to Kenneth I. Taylor, who recently left the State Federation of Labor to do labor relations work for the Navy.

Speakers include Edward F. McGrady, first assistant to the Secretary of War on labor matters; Lieut. Commander R. N. Jacobs of the incentive division of the Navy; Frank P. Fenton, director of organization for the American Federation of Labor; Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A. F. of L., and Wendell Lund, director of labor division of the War Production Board, all from Washington.

Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council, and a number of local labor leaders will also speak.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shepard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Men's Manhattan Shirts

2.50

Generations of Americans have worn Manhattan shirts. Today Manhattan shirt is Size-Fixt (average fabric shrinkage 1% or less), Man-Formed and Collar-Perfect. See our handsome collection.

Other Manhattan Shirts 2.75 to 3.95

Men's Store — Street Floor

Shepard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence



Custom Calf on or off duty... enjoy the beauty of Florsheim brogues

Florsheim Brogues are styled to lead a double life. They volunteer for active duty, or serve you on the fashion front as well. Whatever your daytime schedule calls for, you will do it better in comfortable, low heel Florsheim Brogues.





10.95 pair

Women's Shoe Store Street Floor



Chinese Youth Gives Harvard Boost of $25

The Harvard University Corporation, custodians of a $143,000,000 endowment, today took time out to send a special letter of thanks to Jan Quen, a Boston Chinese laundryman, who, last week gave the university $25 for its "general support."

Mr. Quen looked up with an embarrassed grin from his workbench this morning, where he was ironing shirts, to tell an interviewer proudly about the letter.

He had shuffled into his back room to a desk near the clothes line to get the prize bit of parchment, which read as follows:

"The President and Fellows of Harvard College desire to express their gratitude to

Mr. Jan Quen

for the generous gift of Twenty-five dollars to be added to the Harvard Endowment Fund.

Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Deputy Treasurer"

The text was subscribed in decorated script, and at the top was the red and white "Veritas" seal of Harvard University.

On Green Street

Jan Quen's Chinese laundry is at 205 Green Street, Jamaica Plain, a building which he shares with Sam Golde's shoe repairing parlor. It is open each week day, the sign reads, from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m., but is closed Sundays. "Please to come Monday," the letters spell out.

Mr. Quen showed his books and they indicated that in spite of this 90-hour week, he cleared $30.29 during the entire month of October, to date.

Asked why he gave $25 to Harvard, Mr. Quen said a great deal about society which his interviewer did not completely catch, but the idea was clear—that he was grateful to be living in America.

His wife, Fon G. Quen and four children are now in China, not far from heavily bombed Canton, but as far as he knows they are still safe.

Together with his gift of $25, Mr. Quen also personally presented Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Corporation, with six boxes of Chinese ginger, wrapped in a laundry bill. He said today that this ginger was imported from Hong Kong and he hoped Mr. Greene would enjoy it.

Left a Letter

Accompanying the two gifts Mr. Quen left with Mr. Greene a letter which read as follows:

Dear Sir:

Mr. Superintendent of Harvard College,

In Harvard College Office from Jan Quen relief twenty five dollars to support.

Sincerely yours,
Jan Quen

The donor, a young brown-eyed Chinese who was married in 1925, has also collected a library of books in which the Harvard-Yenching Institute has expressed interest. On his visit to the Yard last week Mr. Quen left with Dr. Serge Elissieff, Director of the Institute, two books and $5, for which he has also received a letter of thanks and an invitation to use the Institute Library.

Out of his meager income, Mr. Quen has also recently contributed to the Community Fund, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Union, his books showed, in the column which listed "expensives money."

During the course of the interview, a customer brought in a large basket of soiled laundry and Mr. Quen whisked it away into the back room, returning with a price list which he slipped into the hands of his interviewer with a grin.

He said he was a native of San Francisco, California, and indicated that of all the things he had to be grateful for, American citizenship headed the list.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; By a Staff Photographer

Irish Objects at Fine Arts Museum

Top, left: Sultana (cither viol) made in Dublin in 1794. Center: Miss Muriel Goodwin of the Museum staff (who, incidentally, is English) models in a cap of Carrickmacross lace, an Irish product of the nineteenth century. Right: Irish minstrel harp (Clarsech) made by John Kelly in 1734. Below: Pair of silver candlesticks made in Dublin in 1731 by Thomas Bolton.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

We are learning that worry not only produces emotional distress, but affects our health as well.

A recent article described medical research into the relationship between emotional states and physical health. Dr. Flanders Dunbar at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City studied 1,500 patients suffering from a variety of diseases and found that an emotional problem was involved in more than half of the cases.

At Massachusetts General Hospital it is reported that a study of patients revealed that 92 per cent were subject to worry or emotional strain.

Small wonder that Jesus, who was expert in dealing with the deep-rooted problems of people, emphasized the importance of breaking the worry-habit. His counsel was "sit down and consider, but do not worry about life."

Breaking the strangle-hold of worry does not mean that we are to seek to escape responsibility or to avede our problem. Quite on the contrary, we must take time to consider the possible solution of our problem. There is a vast difference between destructive worry and constructive concern.

Some of my friends have announced the idea of organizing themselves into a group which they call "The Spartans." Their idea is that instead of resisting necessary restrictions on civilian luxuries, they will ask themselves, "What else is there that I ought to sacrifice now for the common good? What else can I give up for the duration?"

The Rev. Arthur S. Payzant, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

Ours is not the only age when men have asked 'Where is God?' And when, in those other critical times, men have given their lives to Him and walked in His way, peace and light have come after the storm.

Where is God? What is He doing? Men ask. God is just where He has always been, seeking ever fuller expression in human hearts and lives, as a long view of history shows Him doing. God is unfalteringly the same yesterday, today and forever, and man is the variable element.

Chinese Gives $25 to Harvard



Associated Press

Jan Quen

Pleased by Harvard University's attention to Chinese culture, Jan Quen, Boston laundryman, has given the institution, one of the world's richest, $25 in cash and six boxes of Chinese ginger, saying in an accompanying note: "In Harvard College office from Jan Quen relief $25 to support." He is shown here in his shop.

Irish Prints On Show At Art Museum

The special exhibition of Irish prints and decorative arts just opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in honor of the Eire Society of the City, includes silver, glass, lace and musical instruments of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

An Irish minstrel harp in the group was made by John Kelly, in 1734, for the Rev. Charles Bunworth, Rector of Buttevan, County Cork, distinguished for his patronage and knowledge of Irish music, and reported to be "a remarkable good performer" on the Irish harp. Between 1730 and 1750 he presided at the convention of the bards of Ireland held at Bruree, County Limerick.

The instrument is strung with gut because, owing to its age, it would not stand the strain of metallic strings. The original metal strings required finger nails grown especially long by the performer, for the particular technique used in plucking.

This harp and other instruments, one a cither viol made in Dublin in 1794, are in the Leslie Lindsey Mason Collection of Musical Instruments owned by the Museum.

A cap of Carrickmacross lace, of the nineteenth century, shows how the pattern was cut in cambric and applied to machine-made net with needlepoint stitches. A handkerchief has a border of lace made in 1852 by children in a school in Youghal, County Cork. This was worked entirely with a needle.

The silver includes candlesticks by Thomas Bolton, made in 1731. He was apprenticed in 1676 to Gerard Grace and was Master of his Guild in 1692 and 1693. A small silver "freedom box" was made by Terry and Williams of Cork in 1815. It is engraved with the arms of Cork and inscribed, "The Mayor, Sheriffs & common Council of the City of Cork unanimously voted the Freedom at Large of their city to be presented to Nath[l] Atcheson of London, esq[r], Founder of the PITT CLUB, As a public Testimony of the opinion they entertain of his high Character."

Glassware exhibits, with sturdy, large sweet dishes, pitchers and bowls, mezzotints, wood engravings and other objects have been assembled from various departments of the Museum. The exhibition will continue in the main gallery of the Print Department through Nov. 1.

Yale Janitor Top Bond Seller

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Adolph Fleischmann, Yale University night janitor, who has received the plaudits of the Treasury Department, announced today that he had sold $340,000 in war bonds and stamps in and around New Haven since August in his voluntary drive toward a $500,000 goal.

Fleischmann, usually homeward bound when most people start for work, has devoted between eight and 10 hours of his leisure to bolstering the home front.

His average sleeping time, he says, is two hours a day.

A native of Latvia, Fleischmann has two sons, one, Corporal Benny Fleischmann, now in Australia.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Methodist Church, Norwood Street, Everett, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Gods of the Occident" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Parachutists 'Do Some Harm' In Rhode Island Maneuvers

War Activities in New England

Rhode Island War Games—With their chief purpose the uncovering of State Guardsmen's errors, realistic war maneuvers were held in Rhode Island yesterday, with Military Police and States Guardsmen cast as enemy parachutists and home defenders, respectively. Theoretically, the elusive invaders destroyed a number of installations.

The exercises, counterparts of those held previously in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, were designed to perfect further the defenses of New England. Col. John H. Baxter, District Security Officer of the First Service Command, was Chief Umpire, and highly praised the State Guard's communications system, which functioned well all day.

Connecticut Maneuvers — Simultaneously with the holding of war games in Rhode Island, the Nutmeg State Guardsmen, numbering almost 2,000, and assisted by flying columns of Federal Military Police, managed with varying success yesterday to delay, harass, and destroy "invading paratroopers" before vital installations had been "destroyed" during the all-day war games.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, described the results he witnessed as "the best of the three maneuvers we have had. The proof of this is that only one bridge was destroyed all day," he added. Col. Francis A. Ruggles, Chief Umpire for the Eastern Area, expressed the opinion that, in real warfare, all the "black" troops "would have been rounded up" without too much damage. He praised the mobilization speed of the State Guard.

Naval Reserve Commissions — Commissions as Naval Reserve Officers are available for well-qualified men who have lived and traveled in specific foreign areas in Pacific and Asiatic waters, according to an announcement from the Office of Naval Officer Procurement for the First Naval District.

These men should be graduates of accredited colleges, and between the ages of 23 and 45. A preference will be given to those in the younger age brackets. They will be indoctrinated and given an extensive course in Military Government at Columbia University, and later assigned to duty on the Staff of Military and Naval authorities for duty in foreign countries.

Among those who may apply are men who have served as far-eastern representatives for American newspapers and corporations, men with consular or diplomatic experience, and a few with experience in large-scale agricultural production. By far, the most important qualification is actual experience in foreign areas in the Pacific.

Application may be made at the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

N. E. Ship Launchings—Four ships will be launched in New England today and on Navy Day, tomorrow. Two of these were scheduled to slip down the ways at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Named as sponsors of the special ships were the wives of Lieut. Commander Kendall Preston, Ordnance Officer at the Fore River Yard, and Harold B. Buse, Civil Works Officer.

Tomorrow, on Navy Day, the Destroyer Spence will be launched from the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, with Mrs. Eben Learned of Norwich, Conn., as sponsor.

Women Wanted for Naval Training—An exceptional opportunity for women to train for the important task of inspection of engineering materials for naval aircraft was announced today by the Manager of the United States Employment Service office, 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

Applicants must be American citizens, 21 years of age or over, and must have completed at least one year in a recognized college or university. During their college training they must have had at least six semester hours of mathematics. No written examination is necessary for these positions. It is necessary only to file applications showing their training or experience.

Canal Zone Workers Wanted—The U. S. Civil Service Commission has again issued a call for skilled men and helpers to fill urgent war service appointments in the Panama Canal Zone, according to a statement made today by the Manager of the U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

"Qualified able-bodied men are urged to apply at once for these important positions," he said. "New England workmen have already responded in large numbers to meet previous quotas for this important war base and we are confident that we shall again find enough volunteers to answer Uncle Sam's call.

"Applications from those now employed in defense jobs are not desired unless releases are obtained or the positions open call for higher skills than the worker is now using. Age limits of applicants for positions in skilled trades must be between 20 and 57," the Manager said, "and age limits for helper positions range from 18 to 25. However, applications will not be accepted for helper positions from those whose draft classification is 1-A. All applicants must be citizens of the United States."

New Navy Recreation Building—The Navy's largest recreation building in the Boston area will be dedicated tomorrow on Navy Day, at the Receiving Station, South Boston, with exercises beginning at 7:30 p. m.

Coincident with the dedication, a program of entertainment will be presented. Prominent entertainers currently appearing in Boston are expected to be among the first to tread the new stage.

The huge building, in some respects resembling an airship hangar, is 108 feet wide and 275 feet long, and can accommodate more than 6,000 persons. The entire buildings, except for the end occupied by the stage and dressing rooms, is clear of all obstructions, the arched construction requiring no other support.

A fine hard-wood floor will furnish excellent dancing, roller skating, basketball and other amusement facilities. Basketball courts already been laid out and several hundred pairs of roller skates are available. The building has been equipped with every efficient heating and ventilation systems and its many windows make artificial lighting unnecessary during daylight hours.

Public Works Building Auditorium for Waves

Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, announced today that the auditorium in the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, has been made available for use by the Waves in giving aptitude tests to prospective enlistees.

Arrangements were completed today between the Navy and the Public Works Department whereby the auditorium may be used by the Waves on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays whenever necessary, Commissioner MacDonald said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate rain ending this evening; increasing fresh winds. Colder tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Colder tonight; increasing winds turning moderate to fresh.

New Hampshire: Rain, changing to snow flurries in the mountains. Colder tonight; moderate to fresh winds.

Vermont: Light rain changing to snow flurries. Colder tonight with moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts: Moderate rain this evening ending tonight; changing to snow flurries in Berkshires. Colder tonight. Much colder in west portion. Moderate to fresh winds.

Connecticut: Moderate rain ending this evening. Much colder; moderate to fresh winds.

Rhode Island: Moderate rain, ending late this evening. Colder tonight. Moderate to fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides

Monday, 1:25 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Tuesday, 1:54 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 6:17 p. m.

Have You Tried

Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner

AT

Blanding's

155 WESTMINSTER STREET
and
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Foster Jewelers

The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

Supreme Court Stands Firm On Salary Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its five-to-four ruling that a company paying a regular weekly salary above the amount required by the Wage-Hour Law may compute overtime on the basis of an hourly wage fixed by contract with the employees.

The tribunal also declined to reconsider an eight-to-one decision that, in the absence of such a contract, the Wage-Hour Law required time-and- ahalf pay for overtime on the basis of the regular pay rate.

Both decisions were delivered on June 8. The five-to-four ruling, involving the Dallas Morning News, was by Associate Justice James F. Byrnes, who recently resigned to become Economic Stabilization Director.

The eight-o-one opinion, by Associate Justice Stanley F. Red, involved the Overnight Motor Transportation Company, Inc., of Baltimore, Md.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy asserted that the decision in the Dallas News case was "erroneous" and "offers strong support to schemes contrived to evade the requirements of the Act."

Among other actions, the Court:

Other Actions

Refused to review a decision holding that the trade-mark for Life Magazine—the word "Life" in white block letters against a flame red background—had not been infringed by a company distributing cereal. Time, Inc., distributor of Life Magazine, contended in its Supreme Court petition that the Viobin Corporation of Monticello, Ill., "ditributes a cereal under the name Life in white block letters against a flame red background, adding in inconspicuous form the words 'of wheat.'"

Infringement of a registered trade mark and unfair competition were charged by the magazine company in seeking an injunction and an accounting of profits. Appealing from an adverse decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago, the magazine company said that tribunal "in effect held that there was no infringement of the registered trade marks because the products of plaintiff and defendant to which the marks were attachced were completely dissimilar."

By a four-to-four vote, upheld an award by the Court of Claims for increased cost of raw material and labor, due to the National Industrial Aecovery Act, incurred by a company performing a contract with the Federal Government.

The evenly divided vote was made possible by Mr. Justice Byrnes' resignation. When there is such a division the Court automatically affirms the decision of the lower court.

Cloths for Navy

The Justice Department, in opposing the claim, said the litigation would affect pending suits against the Government for $4,443,572. In the case decided, the Court of Claims had awarded $1,270 to the Consumers Paper Company of Detroit, which supplied wiping cloths to the Navy Department in 1933. The company had sought $5,889.

The Court agreed to review a decision holding constitutional an attempt by Pennsylvania to regulate the price of milk sold by a dairy to an Army camp. The tribunal already had agreed to review a case involving similar legislation passed by California.

Appealing from an adverse ruling by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Justice Department asserted that such an interpretation of the State Milk-Control Law "constitutes a direct interference with the sovereign right of the United States to contract for the purchase of supplies for the Army upon such terms as it sees fit."

The litigation arose from a contract awarded Penn Dairies, Inc., of Lancaster, Pa., for supplying milk to a military camp at Indiantown Gap at a price lower than the minimum fixed by the State Milk Control Commission.

Similar statutes were said by the Justice Department to be in effect in California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

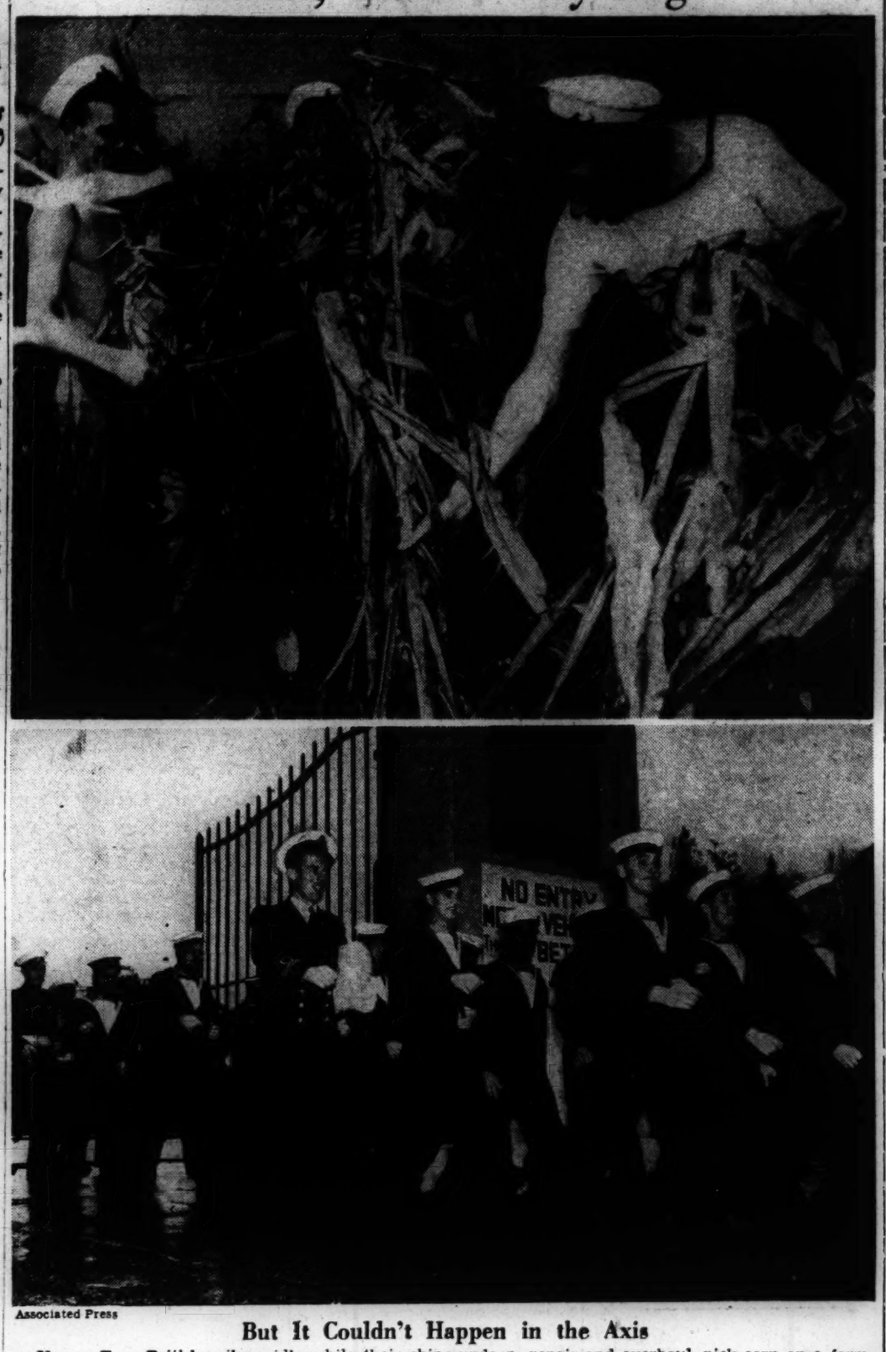
WLB Set to Handle 10,000 Cases Weekly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The War Labor Board, seeking to provide quick action on voluntary employer-employee wage agreements, is setting up machinery to handle 10,000 cases a week by using the income tax return method of accepting statements at face value with penalties for untruths.

The plans, it is explained, were made necessary by presidential orders which handed to the Board the duty of passing on wage and salary changes. Board officials estimate the wages paid by 500,000 employers come within the jurisdiction and that if each employer has a wage case for review once a year it would mean about 10,000 cases a week.

The Board contemplates setting up at least 10 regional offices. Their work would be co-ordinated closely with regional offices of the Wage-Hour Administration and the field men of the United States Conciliation Service. The Board has asked for the services of Carl Schedler, young assistant director of the Conciliation Service, to manage its regional setup.

'Shucks, 'Twasn't Anything!'



Associated Press

But It Couldn't Happen in the Axis

Upper: Four British sailors, idle while their ships undergo repair and overhaul, pick corn on a farm near Norfolk, Va., to help short-handed American farmers. Lower: A group of British sailors marching from the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard to change into work clothes to hitch a ride to a near-by farm, where they have volunteered to help Virginia farmers in the harvest fields.

Public Opinion Group Formed By Mexicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Formation in this city of a "National Institute of Public Opinion of Mexico" by a group of professionals and intellectuals is greeted with interest here as supplying a medium of modern social analysis until now lacking in Mexico.

The Directive Council just organized includes outstanding men from literary, political, intellectual and journalistic fields. The director of the Institute is Dr. Laszlo Radvanyi, ex-director of the University of Professors in Exile in Paris; ex-president of the Association of Foreign Professors in France and ex-director of the Institute of Public Opinion and Press in Paris.

There are at present three great institutes of public opinion in existence, according to Dr. Radvanyi —that of Dr. Gallup in the United States, and those of England and France. The Mexican Institute will develop also valuable work which will aid the economic, social and cultural development of the Republic, he says.

The work of the Institute will be to measure and study the opinion of the Mexican people on national and international problems, for which the system of Dr. Gallup will be taken as guide, he says.

"The science of public opinion is in reality a new science," Dr. Radvanyi is reported as saying in El Nacional, Mexico City daily. "During the last 30 years certain sociologists have been studying this science, and the most successful has been Dr. Gallup of the University of Princeton and director of the Gallup Institute."

"The system of Dr. Gallup consists of choosing sections of economic-social types in the same proportions in which they are found in the groups to be studied," Dr. Radvanyi explained. "For this, Dr. Gallup takes into consideration these factors: representatives of all the states of the nation; numbers of rural and city elements; geographical entities; age of the population; political creed, and economic statues.

"This method is not perfect, but has given very good results. In Mexico we must perfect it and, above all, adapt it to the needs and possibilities of the country."

The immediate work of the Institute will be to prepare four investigations in four general fields: political, economic, international and cultural. These will be in charge of technical men of the Council who will direct the work as it is carried on by students of the National University and other centers of study.

Because the "straw vote" and the public opinion poll are adjuncts to democratic government, the establishment of the National Institute of Public Opinion of Mexico has political as well as sociological importance, which will not be missed in the United States.

'Utmost' Use of U. S. Manpower Urged by Director of Draft

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Refusing to indorse a proposed National Service Act at this time, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, today advised "utmost use" of present indirect manpower controls while more stringent legislation is being studied.

The Selective Service chief told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the Government can already require men to work in jobs necessary to winning the war and lacks only the power to put them in jail if they don't.

He recommended to the Senate committee, now studying at least six manpower bills, that this indirect control "be used to the utmost while the necessity for additional legislation is being studied."

Following General Hershey to the stand, Col. Lewis Sanders, Director of the Selective Service Board's Reemployment Division, told the committee that existing authority will take care of 90 per cent of the manpower problem. New Legislation, he said, will not be necessary until "sometime next year."

Gen. Hersey's testimony decreased the prospect of quick enactment of a new National Service Act by Congress. Although War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt last week described such legislation as "inevitable" and said a draft would be on President Roosevelt's desk within two weeks, he pointed out that timing for its presentation to Congress rests with the President. A subcommittee of the War Manpower Commission, now working on a proposed law would recommend against its immediate enactment, Mr. McNutt said.

Five Immediate Steps

General Hershey listed five steps that could be taken immediately to meet the manpower crisis:

1. Use of Government contracts to require workers in war industries to work longer hours, to stop absenteeism, and to reduce nonessential work.
2. Formation of a civilian war placement service, built around local employment offices to guide part-time and volunteer effort as well as essential war work.
3. An attack on the farm labor problem by Government decision as to what crops shall be grown, deferment of all year-round farm help and maximum use of community and occasional labor.
4. A bar against voluntary enlistments in the Army, Navy and Marines.
5. Listing of nonessential occupations in which all workers would lose deferment status.

Present Penalty

Through the Selective Service Act, making military service a penalty for non-compliance with industrial and farm assignments, the Government already has practical control over the labor of every man between the ages of 20 and 45, General Hershey pointed out. Men over 45 and women would follow Government directives largely of their own accord, he told the committee.

In an immediate move toward better utilization of the nation's manpower resources, the Federal Works Agency today outlined plans to reinterview approximately 375,000 persons remaining on Works Projects Administration rolls. The purpose will be to expedite their transfer to war industries, farm labor and other jobs necessary to winning the war.

Instructions sent to all State WPA Administrators call for reclassification of WPA workers into the following categories:

1. Qualified for immediate placement in war industries or agriculture.
2. Suitable for training and subsequent placement in war industries.
3. Qualified for other private or public employment.
4. Other employable persons not acceptable by industry under current specifications of employers.

WPA enrollment, which reached an all-time high of more than 4,000,000 in the depths of the depression, has already been reduced to 375,000 through a special program of placing qualified workers in industrial jobs and training others for war work.

Meanwhile, final Congressional action on conscription of 18- and 19-year-olds may have to be put off until after the Nov. 3 elections.

Both the Senate and House have gone on record in favor of lowering the draft age but decision is still to be made whether the Senate's insistence that inductees under 20 years of age should be given a year's training before they are sent into actual combat shall prevail.

Since a large portion of the House, including its leaders, have gone home for a bit of last-minute campaigning, chances are that the bill will lie stalemated for at least 10 days.

Before You Renew



or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford

Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Jeffers Puts Tires for All Up to Drivers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Sternly cautioning against overoptimism, William M. Jeffers, rubber director, says there is "a fighting chance" of keeping motorists on rubber during the war only if all "play the game."

Disturbed by what he called erroneous and misleading reports that the rubber problem has been solved and that tires for all shortly would be available, Mr. Jeffers on Saturday summoned reporters to his first press conference in Washington since becoming Rubber Administrator Sept. 25.

If his goal of keeping this country on rubber is to be achieved, Mr. Jeffers said, each of the nation's 27,000,000 motorists must avoid unnecessary and unessential driving, keep within the 35-mile speed limit, and have tires checked to avoid unnecessary wear.

Asked if nation-wide gasoline rationing might be postponed from Nov. 22, Mr. Jeffers replied that it would not, "and that's final." He added that the situation was "too serious to take a chance." Mr. Jeffers also declared there would be no exception for oil-producing States.

For the time being, at least, the 35-mile speed limit will apply to trucks and busses the same as to private automobiles. Mr. Jeffers said he felt there could be no differentiation among various types of equipment at this time, as urged by truck and bus operators, because "we must feel our way." He added that "we may reach some different conclusions" later.

Mr. Jeffers described the synthetic rubber program as "very hopeful" but added that "we can't be optimistic in something as serious as this."

Mr. Jeffers said the results of the tire turn-in program could not be determined this early, although many tires were coming in. Some of these will be of no value, he emphasized, while others may be retreaded, and some put into service immediately.

Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in Charge of Rationing, said the car pooling plan to curtail driving had not worked out as satisfactorily as expected and that additional efforts must be made to promote it.

Party Lines Are Cut to Get Best Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The Administration's effective control of both Houses of Congress seemed assured today as the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees joined in a common appeal to the American people to "express themselves adequately and decisively in the choice of their government officials" in the congressional elections Nov. 3.

Latest indications of the political trend suggest that the tide of Republican sentiment—or at least anti-Administration sentiment — has begun to recede and that while there will be considerable Republican gains in the House it is not now expected that they will seriously endanger a sizable, working Democratic majority.

The Gallup Poll, after showing the G. O. P. picking up strength week after week, now finds that this movement has come to a decisive halt and points to the conclusion that the party lineup in Congress will not be radically different from what it has been since 1938.

How Figures May Shift

In 1938 the Democrats had 262 seats in the House; in 1940 they had 268 and the latest Gallup figures would show that if the elections were held today the Democratic majority would drop somewhere from 265 to 245 seats. This would mean a Republican gain of some 20 members, which would fall far short of control and would not be sufficient to indicate any more than the normal mid-term gains by a minority party.

But however the voting goes next week: Representative Joseph W. Martin, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, cast aside political rivalry today to make a joint, nonpartisan appeal that "this election should represent the judgment of our whole citizenry."

"No election in our country's history," they stated, "transcends in importance that which will be held a week from tomorrow.

"Our country is engaged in a war that means not only the protection of the liberties for which America has fought from its beginnings, but which must determine whether civilization itself as we know it shall survive or give way to a world enslaved by an arrogant group of nations captained by the most brutal, ruthless and cynical leaders that have afflicted humanity since the Dark Ages.

"It is requisite that our people should express themselves adequately and decisively in the choice of their Government officials.

"This election should represent the judgment of our whole citizenry.

"Hundreds of thousands of our citizens are engaged in work on which depends the period and extent of the victory we must win; doubtless many of those may deem that they cannot take time for anything else but their tasks.

"In order that these may be assured that it is a part—if not the most important element—in our strife for a decent world that they exercise the first duty of a citizen on election day, the chairmen of the two great political parties unite in this injunction to the workers to go to the polls, and more particularly to the employers in all establishments, war and peace establishments alike, that they afford every opportunity to their employees to vote.

"They can do this by staggering the time off so there will be no interruption of the vital tasks, but we leave it to them to formulate the processes."

Barkley Ignores Party Lines

In his weekend radio address Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, took a predominantly nonpartisan line and at no point in his estimate of the significance of the elections did he appeal for the return of Democratic Congressmen. He urged, rather, the election of Congressmen who will be "broadminded, well informed, free from narrow provincial prejudices and equipped with courage and determination" to meet both war and postwar problems.

"It is essential," he held, "that the people express their judgment on the conduct and record of their public servants in war no less than in peace. We do not believe it is necessary to destroy or suspend popular government in order to preserve it."

Senator Barkley emphasized the decisive role which the Senate, one third of which will be elected for six years next week, will play in the kind of world which is going to emerge from this war and he declared that "the fate of mankind for generations may hang on the result of the choice which the people will make ten days from now."

He pointed out that while the members of the House of Representatives elected this year will serve for only two years, those who are chosen as members of the Senate will serve six years, or until January 1949.

Power in War and in Peace

"Therefore," he said, "these Senators will not only exercise great power during the remaining days of the war but will, in all likelihood, exercise great power and influence in the making of the peace which shall follow the war; for no treaty of peace, however wise and just, can become effective unless ratified by two-thirds of the members of the United States Senate.

"All the cost of this war in blood and treasure and hardship will be worse than futile unless out of it shall come a peace that shall lift from the backs and hearts of the people of our country and all countries the burdens which weigh them down and the fears which haunt them day by day and year by year and generation by generation."



We take rich wheat
and hearty bran,
We sweeten them
and roast 'em
To make the drink
your family loves—
It's cheery,
tasty Postum*!

** Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

THIS 1942 model shell casing pictured here differs from shell casings of the past in one important aspect:

There is no copper used in its manufacture. *It is made of steel.*

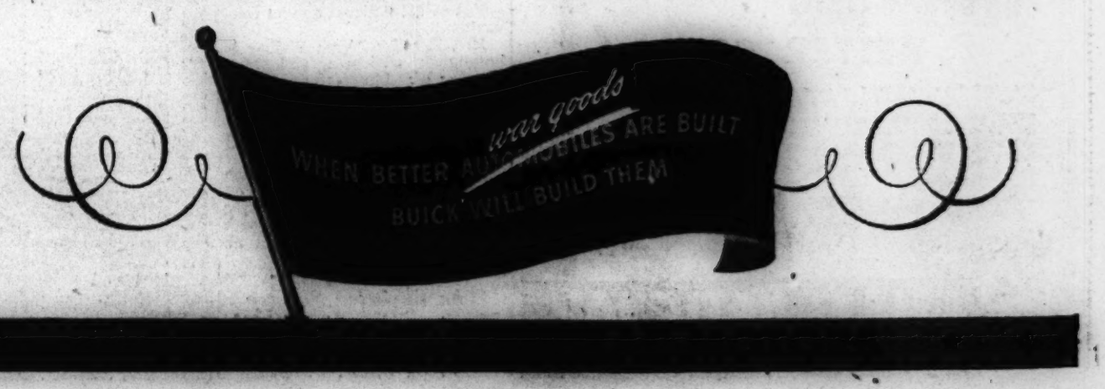
Over long months Buick, in co-operation with a special U. S. Army ordnance-industry committee, has worked on one of the special and ticklish processes of its production—and now that the job is rolling, all that's been learned of special processes and techniques is available for all shell-casing-makers to use if they desire.

It's a notably good shell casing. Tests in quantities already have been successfully concluded, and these steel cases are being turned out on an accelerating production basis.

With copper as desperately scarce as it is, and the millions of these shell casings that will be needed for the hungry guns, you can imagine what a first-rank contribution this is to our nation's war effort.

Buick is proud to have played a part in its development, proud to have worked hand in hand with the Army, glad to have demonstrated that in the pinch American ingenuity is still doing business at the same old stand.

★ You will also be glad to know we are keeping months ahead of schedule on our output of Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines and many other important war products such as tank parts, artillery parts, etc.



Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations



By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tells Clubwomen How Newton Meets War Problems

At today's meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs. Left to right:, Mrs. George M. Belcher, President of the Waban Woman's Club, which was hostess for the day; Mayor Paul M. Goddard of Newton, guest speaker at the morning session; Mrs. Alden H. Speare, President of the Federation.

Clubwomen Told of Newton's Work in War

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Newton's part in the war program and how to increase its scope was the theme of the all-day meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs today at the Union Church in Waban. Mayor Paul M. Goddard and Raymond A. Green, Principal of the Newton High School, were the chief speakers.

"We must win the war," declared the Mayor, "and in so doing we must carry on the ordinary tasks of everyday living as well as assume all the extraordinary tasks of winning the war."

Speaking at the opening session on "How Newton Is Meeting the Problems of Wartime Living," Mayor Goddard paid glowing tribute to the citizens of Newton for their "supreme co-operation" in all phases of war program. They still consider it an honor and privilege, he said, to be asked to serve on the various boards.

While speaking highly of the organization of wartime services, he called the attention of the clubwomen to one or two things he felt should have their concern. The tendency toward centralization in government, for one. He felt they should be aware of it, although of course it is necessary in wartime. But it is imperative, he emphasized, to have a strong local government as well as a strong central government. He hoped the citizens of Newton would take care to preserve an acute loyalty to their local government.

"Our whole school system is being air-conditioned," said Mr. Green, who spoke at the afternoon session. "That is," he went on, "air-mindedness is being developed in all courses, not only in such specific courses as aviation physics and aviation mathematics. And the girls are almost as interested as the boys," he added.

Another wartime course already a part of Newton's high-school curriculum is one in preflight aeronautics. The 50 boys taking it have all passed the physical examination required by Army and Navy standards, according to Mr. Green.

Newton's high-school principal made it plain that the war has reached right down into the high school. "What we are trying to do with the curriculum in face of the war emergency," he explained, "is to alter it to conform to the suggestions made last summer by the United States Department of Education and approved by the Army, Navy, and Marines."

Physical Education

The physical-education classes for boys, for instance, are going all out for a toughening program. And do the boys like it! "That's what we want! Just keep putting on the heat!" is the way one of them expressed it, reported Mr. Green. An obstacle course similar to those used in training rookies in the service is now being erected.

In the social studies course, Mr. Green went on, increased emphasis is being put on the values of the "American Way of Life," while in the Home Economics Department, girls are learning about foods in relation to wartime needs and restrictions.

"The boys and girls are very serious about their work," he told their mothers and friends, "especially the boys. They know they are going to be taken. Within the last eight months there has been a noticeable change in their attitude. They are working much harder than they ever did during the boom days, particularly the young men."

In addition to the work thus included in the regular curriculum, all school clubs—and there are more than 30—have taken a war project for the year, or are emphasizing war objectives, according to Mr. Green. The Home Economics Club, for instance, is sponsoring a Red Cross canteen course, and the Mathematics Club a navigation course. Both boys and girls are members of the Junior Red Cross, and the Aviation Club has the enthusiastic support of girls as well as boys. No longer able to take actual flight instruction, members of the latter are studying all phases of aviation up to the piloting.

Specialized Training

So much for what is already in operation, Mr. Green said. But school officials have been well aware that even these changes were insufficient to meet the demands of a nation that will in all probability soon be drafting a large number of senior-high-school boys into the armed services and girls into industry. At the present time, Mr. Green said, 63 out of every 100 inductees are assigned to duties requiring specialized training. There is great demand for boys and girls who have had short periods of intensive vocational training.

To meet this emergency, Mr. Green explained to the clubwomen, the Newton High School and the Newton Trade School have organized a program of co-operative preinduction and vocational courses. The program needs only the final ratification of the School Committee, which is expected tonight, in order to get under way the first week in November. A letter explaining the plan will be sent to parents tomorrow, Mr. Green said, and he urged all parents to come to a meeting in the High School Auditorium Thursday, Oct. 29, at 8 p. m. to discuss it.

In brief, the scheme provides three ways in which juniors and seniors may obtain this training. One group of seniors—boys and girls—who are not going on to higher education will continue their regular high-school work through December, then from January to May take either a machine or a welding course at the Trade School. Another group will alternate one week in High School and one week in Trade School from November until June. In either case, the satisfactory completion of their work will give these pupils both the High School diploma and a Trade School certificate.

For pupils who are taking the college preparatory course, supplemental training courses will be provided—certain subjects like typewriting that can be taken during regular school hours and others such as auto mechanics, drafting, radio repair, and welding, that can be taken at the Trade School after regular school hours.

Mrs. Alden H. Speare, incoming Presidept, presided at both sessions. The morning meeting opened with an invocation by the Rev. Joseph C. MacDonald and greetings from Mrs. George M. Belcher, President of the Waban Woman's Club, which was hostess for the day.

Round-table conferences were conducted this morning by chairman of the following committees: Art, Civics, Conservation, Co-operation With War Veterans, International Relations, Legislative and Public Health. The Massachusetts State Federation was represented by Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, Art Chairman; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Max Ulin of the State Committee on International Relations. Music at the afternoon session by a group from the Newton schools was under the direction of James Remley, Supervisor of Music in the Newton Schools.



Women's 'Press' Meets Wednesday

The first regular meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association will be held on Wednesday at the Woman's Republican Club at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, president, will preside.

Mrs. Sally Larkin, assistant to Marjorie Mills, household editor of Boston Herald-Traveler, will talk on "Who Says This Is a Man's War?" Mrs. Octavia Walton Goodbar, radio chairman and past-president of the National Federation and one of the New England Club's own members, is coming from New York to give the members a first hand report of the national annual convention.

Mrs. Dorothy Pierce Walker is hospitality chairman and Mrs. Maude W. Linscott and Mrs. Charles A. Dooley will pour.

Class in Flowers Postponed

The second class of the Boston School of Flower Arrangement and Judging, which was scheduled for Oct. 29, has had to be postponed. Notice of the new date will be given later.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

'For Tuesday, October 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Belmont Club To Hear Talk On Tax Issue

The Belmont League of Women Voters is working earnestly to clarify the tax issue for its members and others who desire information. As part of its campaign in this direction it is presenting Dr. Erwin C. Griswold, Harvard Professor of Law, at a luncheon meeting tomorrow at the Unitarian Parish House, Belmont Center, at 12:45. The meeting is open to all interested.

Dr. Griswold, former assistant to the Attorney General and now Consultant to the United States Treasury Department, spent the summer in Washington where he was engaged as consultant in the drafting of the Federal tax bill. He will speak on "Your Taxes."

The league stands for the need for enormously increased taxes to meet the financial requirements of the accelerated war program. It maintains that every person should bear his fair share of the tax bill and that failure to tax adequately invites inflation. It insists that heavy taxation is cheaper than inflation, and puts emphasis on the taxation of income as a more adequate way than the sales tax of distributing the cost of the war.

Mrs. Clara Cornwall Miller is chairman of arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Theodore Smith, Mrs. Carey N. Chamberlain, Mrs. Charles V. Morris, Mrs. H. D. Cover, Mrs. H. G. Brugsch, Mrs. Asa S. Knowles, Mrs. Basil G. Bibby, Mrs. Harold S. Wilkins, and Mrs. Basil C. Despotes. The corps of hostesses is under the direction of Mrs. Henry Swaebe. Reservations may be made with Mrs. Miller.

Fourth Estate Lodge to Induct

Newly elected and appointed officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. and A. M.—the Newspaper Lodge—will be inducted into office at a public installation ceremony at the Boston Masonic Temple Nov. 2, it was disclosed today.

William B. Evans of Wollaston is to be installed as Worshipful Master by Dugald MacCallum, of Arlington, a Past Master, with assistance of Rt. Wor. James L. Reid, former District Deputy Grand Master of the South Boston Fourth Masonic District. The Master-elect succeeds Guy L. Corliss, of Braintree.



By a Staff Photographer

Volunteer Woodsmen Pile Up Fuel for Essex County Householders

Their axes ringing in the first co-operative community fuel wood chopping project in Massachusetts, these volunteer woodsmen paused a moment for cider and doughnuts as they piled up cord wood on the Arthur Pinkham estate, West Boxford. Left, left to right: C. O. Cartwright, secretary of the Essex County Forestry Committee; Albert H. Beckford, chairman of the fuel committee of West Newbury; W. L. Noses, chairman of the Essex County Committee; Alan A. Frost, state district fire warden; Edward Cunningham, Earle Smith, and Maurice Carleton, volunteer choppers, of West Boxford. On top of the pile, 10-year-old Darroll Downing, who helped with piling the wood, and in the rear, Harry L. Cole of Boxford. Right: Swinging his ax is Henry Jackson, experienced woodsman, and chairman of the fuel committee, Burlington, Mass.

Willkie on Air At 10:30 Tonight

Wendell Willkie's first air address since his return from his globe-girdling journey is scheduled to be radiocast tonight at 10:30, E. W. T., over the four national networks and has been offered to many independent stations as well. Locally it will be transmitted by Stations WEEI, WHDH, WBZ, WNAC, WMEX and WCOP.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Wood Choppers Aim at 1,000,000 Cords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST BOXFORD, Mass., Oct. 26—Shouts of "timber" mingled with the vibrant ring of woodsmen's axes as the first co-operative community fuel-chopping project in Massachusetts got under way here on Saturday.

With 1,000,000 cords of firewood as its objective, the division of wood fuel production of the State Committee on Public Safety is seeking the co-operation of woodlot owners and volunteer cutting crews who may help to keep the home fires burning this winter.

According to Harris A. Reynolds, chairman of the wood fuel division, 1,000,000 cords of wood cut in the Bay State would mean a saving of at least one ton of coal, or its equivalent in fuel oil, in each household. The average home, he added, burns about seven tons of coal during the winter, or its equal in fuel oil. The saving effected by the use of wood would mean a 15 per cent reduction in the burden of the railroads now hauling coal and oil to Massachusetts.

On the Pinkham Estate

Under the supervision of the Essex County Forestry Committee, amateur and experienced woodsmen, with an eye to drained coal bins and oil tanks, assembled over the week end on the 125-acre Arthur Pinkham estate here, approximately 80 acres of which are woodland.

Mr. Pinkham was eager to rid his land of the second-growth gray birch, which, although good for fuel, has little value as timber. By thus clearing his land, he will be able to replant to more valuable timber.

Members of the Committee swung their axes, toppling the tall trees. Branches were quickly lopped off, and younger volunteers gathered and piled the subsequent four-foot lengths in neat piles of a cord apiece.

By way of opening the ceremonies in Essex County, former Gov. Channing H. Cox, speaking for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, pointed out that a chain of such projects throughout the state would aid greatly in reducing winter discomforts of fuel-short householders.

Committee members urged that similar county and town projects should be begun at once while it is comparatively easy to get the firewood out of the woods, and not to delay the cutting until winter, when the need will be so great.

Crews to Save Tires

The Committee also called for the organization of wood-cutting crews of from four to six volunteers who could travel in one automobile, thereby saving gasoline and rubber. It added that there should be at least one experienced woodsman in each group to direct the work.

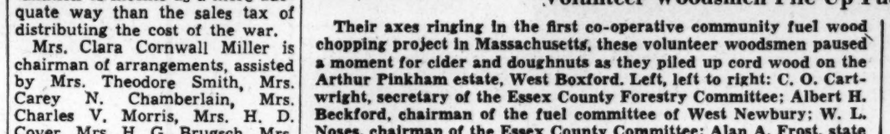
In the Essex County project, the cutting is being done on a co-operative basis, with cutters getting two-thirds of the wood they cut, and the wood-lot owner retaining a third.

William L. Moses, chairman of the Essex County Forestry Committee, and Carlton O. Cartwright, assistant county agricultural agent, supervised the opening of the Pinkham project. The general purpose, aside from the obtaining of the much-needed fuel, is to replace poor timber crops with good crops.

The Essex County committee, the only one of its kind in the state, comprises three forestry fire wardens, city forestrymen, woodland owners, and agriculturists, all of whom are keenly interested in the co-operative fuel project.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Holiday	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Song Poem Cycle:	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 W. Ventura, tenor	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15 "Torpedoes in Night"	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	'Widder Brown"; sketch	Themes and Variations	Dance Matinee
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Song; 'Date'; 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Political talks	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; drama	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Melody Weavers	'Major Hoople'; Comed'ns	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Concert music	Double Piano; soloist	"How About It, Girls?";
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	Political talk	John Barry, comment	Helen Morgan, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavaleade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Popular music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavaleade of America	Three Barries; songs	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Bulldog Drummond";	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	drama	Drama
9:00 Theater: Brian Don-	"Counter-Spy"; drama	"Great Artists"; John	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15 levy, Robert Pres-	"Counter-Spy"; drama	Charles Thomas; orch,	News Service	thoven Symphony No. 3
9:30 ton, B. Crawford,	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Political talk	(Eroica)
9:45 "Wake Island"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Political talk	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: "Yank in	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Tumini;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15 the R. A. F"; cast	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie
10:45 Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer,	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	You Shall Have Music
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	News Service	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	You Shall Have Music
11:30 Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	"Hot Copy"; drama	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	"Hot Copy"; drama	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music; Jack Dal-	Organ recital	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	News report	ton, cowboy songs; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; Talk; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western; Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Political talk	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Ross; Interview	Musical Timetable
8:45 riety Show; News	News report; "Salute"	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Ross; Interview	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fisherman's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 Valiant Lady	Isabelle M. Hewson	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News; Music; Talk	"Kick Conga"
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Political; Cheer-Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Program	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15 Second Husband	Music: "Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	"Singing Stars"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Salon Serenade	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Political talk
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Sons of Pioneers; Rodeo	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fisherman's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Marguerite Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone, 'Book Ends'	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Mov'r";	"Quiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	drama; music; guests	Hymn Recital	Local sports	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Navy Day Program;	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, News	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Speakers; Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baron Elliot's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Navy Day; speakers;	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 orchestra; songs	Marine Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Orch.; Wartime buying
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, News	Navy Day; speakers;
4:15 Del Castillo; organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	music
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	News from Iceland; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Songs; 'Date'; 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Dinner Concert	Songs; Political talk	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Treasure Island Navy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Day: Music; Speakers	News of the World	Political talk	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems; vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems; vocalists	Political talks	"Is That So?" forum
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, News	Ginny Simms; guests;	Political talk	Irish songs
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra,	Civilian Defense	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Federal Ace"; drama	Dramatization
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Federal Ace"; drama	"Romance in Music"
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense," drama	Dance orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Navy Day; speakers	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense," drama	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Navy Day; speakers	Variety Hour
10:00 Navy Day	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15 Navy Day	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassell's Orchestra,	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Political Music	Navy League Dinner:	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Music; Speaker	liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music; News	Music You Want	tra; vocalists	Day's End; News



Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.1)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News:
6:30 p. m.—"Music for Brazil."
6:45 p. m.—Feedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—Music; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, organ.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Hal Newell, news.
3:15 p. m.—"Scrapbook"; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Network Speaker.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family; skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters; songs.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Can't Better Half"; quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; news.
10:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
10:30 p. m.—Wendell Willkie.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-42, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Network Program.
7:30 p. m.—Sports for service men.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs

For Tuesday, Oct. 27

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

State Federation Units to Meet In Fitchburg

The joint 11th and 13th district and departmental meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Fitchburg, Oct. 28, in the Elks' Auditorium. Mrs. Albert Farnsworth, 13th District Director, will preside at the opening at 10:30 a. m.

The morning program, in charge of the Department of Club Institutes, will include as speakers: Mrs. Henry E. Wilson, President of the Pepperell Woman's Club, who will speak on "Club Courtesies"; Mrs. Edgar Gregor, Eastern Vice-Chairman of Club Institutes, on "Getting and Holding New Members"; Miss Nellie Osborne, Vice-Chairman of the War Relief Committee, on the work of her committee; Miss Estelle Marsh, Chairman of Press and Publicity, on press notices and the Press-Defense conference Oct. 30 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Thomas C. Howe, President of the Leominster Fortnightly Club, will discuss the relation of the Federation to clubs and club members, and Miss Elizabeth Cox of the Regional Office of Price Administration, Club Institute Parliamentarian, will talk on "What Price Control Means in Wartime." Mrs. Joseph Davison will give some pointers to club officers. Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, First Vice-President of the State Federation; Mrs. Kirby Webster, and Mrs. Andrew Kilpatrick, President of the Fitchburg Woman's Club, will extend greetings.

Women's G. O. P. Plans 'Navy Day'

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will observe Navy Day tomorrow with a special luncheon, at which Lieut. Harriet Parker, U. S. N. R., and first woman officer appointed in this naval district, will be guest of honor. Following the 1 o'clock luncheon, Lieutenant Parker will speak on "The Women's Naval Reserve and Its Opportunities."

Mrs. Charles P. Howard, president of the club, will preside, and those seated at the head table with the guest of honor will include: Lieut. Commander A. L. Madden, U. S. N. R., Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Miss Edith Steadman, director of the appointment bureau at Radcliffe College, and Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant.

Armed Forces and United Nations Take More Than Fourth of U. S. Meat Supply

Army Finds Space Saver In Frozen Boneless Beef

Of the 24,000,000 pounds of meat which will be produced in the United States throughout the next 12 months, about 6,500,000,000 pounds will go to the fighting men and under Lend-Lease agreements to the fighting peoples of the United Nations. What proportions of these billions of pounds will go to the Army and Navy may not be disclosed, but the United States armed forces are traditionally the best fed in the world.

Naturally, the meat diet of both soldiers and sailors varies with the zones of operation. Hot climate bring a reduction in meat rations and an increase in the ration of vegetables, while cold weather brings a proportionate increase in the ration of meat. Allowing for such climatic variations, the average sailor and soldier receives approximately six pounds of meat, including fish and poultry, every week.

In the aggregate this means a tremendous requirement of meat. Two examples, perhaps, will serve to indicate just how much meat the armed services require:

A cruiser, with a complement of 900 men, would need to have almost three tons of meat, fish, and poultry in its refrigerators in order to feed the crew for seven days, while in the same period an army unit of 3,000 men would require slightly more than nine tons of the same foods.

The Quartermaster Corps, listing types of meat provided for the Army, reports 25 varieties of fresh or frozen meats, including chicken, duck, and turkey, and eleven kinds of canned meats, including chicken. Pickled, smoked, and preserved and fresh meats are used in varying quantities and in mixed proportions.

The Navy provides an equally extensive variety of meats. The Navy freezes its fresh meat before putting it aboard ship and, since almost every naval vessel is equipped with cold storage facilities and refrigerator apparatus, the meats are perfectly preserved under all conditions of climate.

A particular pride of the Army is its boneless beef, which is shipped frozen. As a result of a 23-year program of research to find the most suitable type of meat for feeding a large army in the field, boneless meat is being substituted for carcass meat as a field ration on a constantly growing scale.

There are three reasons why boneless beef is especially adapted for shipment to an army overseas and for the use of that army in the field—"No waste, no bulk, no trouble." The Army estimates that seven ounces of beef in this form is equivalent to 10 ounces of unboned or carcass beef.

In keeping with the tradition that the United States fighting forces must be the world's fest fed, both the Army and Navy provide turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Wherever possible, American troops and American sailors will eat turkey on the approaching holidays.



By a Staff Photographer

Art Students Aid War Bond Drive

This simulated and heavily camouflaged tank, made by students of the Massachusetts School of Art, will be lent to various War Bond selling agencies to step up the sale of stamps and bonds. Inside the tank, selling, is Marjorie Herene of Newton. Her customer is Virginia Carter, also of Newton. At the right is shown a huge "V" done by the pupils and to be used for display. Kneeling before it and at work on a life-size "Minute Man" is Virginia Carter. At work on the "V," top to bottom, are Nancy Graves of Dedham, Clare Brockunier of Lowell, and Jacqueline Saunders of Melrose.

Truck Owners Told to Get Certificates

Owners of commercial vehicles in New England were warned yesterday that unless they have Certificates of War Necessity by Nov. 15 they would not be able to buy gasoline, tires, or replacement parts. The statement came from William J. Clark, regional manager of the Division of Motor Transport, ODT.

The nearest district ODT office, said Mr. Clark, will answer all questions in regard to the filing of applications. There are nine such offices in chief cities in New England.

Among the inquiries already being sent in to district offices have been the following:

Q. I have three trucks, which I understand make me a fleet operator. However, I received the single-unit applications for a two-truck operator. Shall I wait for the proper applications? A.—No, apply at the district ODT office for Form CWN-R. When you have filled out this form, return it with the improper applications to the district office.

Q. I operate my truck within the grounds of a cemetary. Do I require a certificate? A. Yes, you cannot obtain gas, tires or parts after Nov. 15 without a certificate.

Q. I rent my truck from its owner. Must I file? A. Both you and the owner—lessee and lessor—must file.

Q. I acquired my truck since Dec. 31, 1941, ad hence have not received an application. How Can I obtain one? A. Apply at the district ODT office for Form OWN-R without delay.

Q. I have kept no operating records. How do I answer questions on mileage, trips, etc.- A. make an honest estimate and indictate that it is an estimate by the letter E.

Q. On a retread, do I show all tire mileage? A. Show only the milage since the tire was retreaded or recapped.

Q. I operate my truck both over-the-road and locally. How do I classify my operations? A. If you operate 51 per cent or more of the total mileage over-the-road, you are in over-the-road service. In other words, check the predominant service according to mileage.

Q. I operate my truck within the city limits. How do I compute my trips? A. In local service, a trip means a round-trip out and back.

Q. I use my passenger car for business purposes. Do I require a certificate? A. If your car has been structurally altered primarily for the purpose of hauling property, you require a certificate. Otherwise you do not.

Bay State Political Drive

Continued from Page 1

well Company. At 7 p. m. the Governor will attend the Associated Industries dinner and then race to Worcester where a gigantic G. O. P. rally is to be held in Mechanics Hall. The rest of the State ticket is also expected to appear at the Worcester rally and those in Fitchburg and Leominster scheduled for the same time.

Tonight the Democratic candidates will speak at rallies in South Boston and Roxbury.

Mayor Putnam is scheduled to speak tomorrow night at rallies in Haverhill, Lowell and Lawrence.

Last night Governor Saltonstall appealed to the voters not to turn the ship of state over to "untrained officers and men." After likening the building of sound government to the building of a battleship, the Governor stated:

"In this crisis there is no place for false modesty. As your Governor for three years of peace, I learned my job the hard way—by actual experience and accomplishment. In nearly a year as your Governor in time of war, I have directed the machinery of State government in home front action. Working with me are experienced officers and department heads who know just what to do instantly and are prepared to meet any emergency.

"Stay on the Job"

"The Navy would never cashier a picked crew and turn over the ship to untrained officers and men in the midst of battle. You men and women of Massachusetts are the commanders of your future, and on Nov. 3 I am confident that you are going to say, 'Stay on the Job.'"

Mayor Putnam charged that Governor Saltonstall "has absolutely the worst labor record of any man who now holds or has held high public office in this Commonwealth."

The Springfield Mayor added: "He has a consistent record of voting unfavorably on anything directly benefitting organized labor. Labor, therefore, has absolutely not the faintest hope of ever receiving kindly consideration, as long as my opponent is in office."

Mr. Putnam also attacked the Governor as extravagant and as high-handed in his administration of civil service.

Representative Casey gained the public support of Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman and one of the Democratic Senatorial candidates Representative Casey defeated in the primaries.

At the same time Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, publicly appealed to the voters to back Representative Casey:

Need of Today

"If there was ever a time in our nation's history—outside of the Civil War—when we needed a man of courage and sound judgment, whose only interest will be to save our country—it is today," he stated.

"I can assure you, Democrats, Republicans and Independents—but above party consideration, fellow Americans—that Congressman Casey possesses the great courage and sound judgment so necessary for a member of the United States Senate in these trying days."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, seeking re-election, was cheered at Lawrence and Lowell rallies when he charged his opposition with "trying to make an issue that I should be campaigning when I had duties to perform" in connection with vital measures in Washington.

"I'm not surprised to learn," he added, "that there has been sniping in an attempt to belittle the fact that I have seen fit to devote my time to official duties in Washington rather than to electioneering while important business was before the Senate.

"I anticipate many misstatements, half-truths and innuendoes will be used against me in desperation in the coming week. But a campaign of this character cannot win. I have faith in Massachusetts, I shall continue to speak the truth and give the public the facts."

Boys Collect Decrepit Jallopy And 'Ride' Free Into Theater

Scrap Admission Day at Loew's State Theater last Saturday brought out the "never-say-die" determination of American youth, when the members of Junior Police Division 16 showed up with an ancient passenger car so heavy that it produced admission tickets for the whole crowd.

It happened this way. The boys have the use of the drill hall at the Mechanics Art High School on Dalton Street as a gymnasium, where they can go at certain hours every day and work off their surplus energy—of which we have no doubt there is a good deal.

In a vacant lot nearby reposed an aged jalopy from years back, and when Loew's State Theater announced that any child donating 10 pounds of scrap metal would be given a free ticket to the Scrap Show Saturday morning, the boys decided to get the old automobile out of there and, in a sense, ride into the theater on it. The owner of the property told them they could have the wreck, if—and this was a big "if"—they could cart it way.

Asked Patrolman's Aid

The boys pulled and hauled, but the rusted vehicle refused to budge an inch. What to do? The boys decided to lay their problem at the feet of Patrolman Albert F. Howard, who is in charge of Junior Police activities at Station 16. Could he help them? Yes, he thought he could.

Someone at the Station knew an official of the Capitol Contracting Company in South Boston, and through him the use of a derrick truck was obtained.

Triumphantly the jalopy was loaded onto the truck and presented at the entrance to the State Theater where it remained just long enough for tickets to be given out and pictures taken, before it proceeded on its way to the junk yard.

Additional Clean Ups

Although Boston's official scrap metal collection ended Saturday, an additional clean-up collection was made today in Wards 1 to 12, and will be repeated in Wards 13 to 22 tomorrow. Massachusetts has collected 200,000 of its necessary 391,000 tons.

The remainder must be garnered by Jan. 1, and according to Samuel F. Doane, regional chief of Industrial Salvage, most of this will have to come from heavy industrial scrap.

Mr. Doane is directing an intensive campaign among New England manufacturing plants and expects the State will go over the top despite the fact that much of the remaining period may see snow and freezing weather.

Gurth F. Chambers, regional director of Conservation for New England, points out that the region is confronted with the task of collecting 45,000 tons of scrap per week for the next nine weeks, and that the task is faced with probable adverse weather conditions during the latter weeks.

Box Score on Scrap

The following table shows the quotas of scrap metal allotted the six New England States last July, the approximate tons so far collected and the amounts to be collected if the States are to go over the top before Jan. 1.

State	Quota Tons	Collected Tons	Deficit Tons	Over Quota
Maine	51,000	30,000	21,000	....
New Hampshire	15,500	22,000	....	6,500
Vermont	16,000	25,000	....	9,000
Massachusetts	391,000	200,000	191,000	....
Rhode Island	68,000	35,000	33,000	....
Connecticut	306,000	125,000	181,000	....
Total for New England	847,500	437,000	426,000	15,500
			15,500	
			410,500	

'Visual Aids' In War Work By Art School

War agencies—like OCD, the Committee on Public Safety, the Salvage Committee, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—look to the Massachusetts Art School on Brookline Avenue continuously for help. "Visual aids" is the term for the posters, the sculptures, and the plastic designs which students have been making as part of their work and contributing to the agency concerned.

Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the school, has offered its potentialities to any government agency and to the armed forces. "Our present concern," he says, "is to fit in with the war effort in every way we can."

The school has sent its graduates into many of the huge defense industries like General Electric and Pratt & Whitney; some are at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Boston Navy Yard, as drafters. On Mr. Reynolds' desk was a call from Edgewood Arsenal near Baltimore to send them 100 students for drafting jobs. "In the past six months," he says, "I could have placed 2,000 people in drafting work."

The enrollment is at present about 240, smaller than normal because the services have taken many men. Graduates go into both Army and Navy as camouflage experts and map makers particularly.

Bond drives, "Don't talk" campaigns, and the scrap drive have all known the aid of the Massachusetts Art School. A figure to epitomize the air raid warden was sculptured by one student. A now familiar head of Gen. Douglas MacArthur also came from the school. Standing about the foyer of the school are bronze and plaster busts typifying the merchant seaman, the aviator, the soldier, the sailor. They will eventually be given to recruiting centers for those services.

The school has been in existence since 1873 and is believed to be the only such school supported by a State.

With the fine arts at the lowest ebb in history, in Mr. Reynolds' estimation, the trend has lately been all toward commercial and industrial design. In this respect, Mr. Reynolds feels the school is a good investment for the State. "It works like this," he says, "if a factory puts out a well-designed product, the product sells well, people are made more prosperous thereby, the standard of living rises, and so do educational demands."

OPA Official Gives Answers To Questions on Rent Control

The following questions and answers set forth the basic principles of Federal rent control effective for houses, apartments, hotels and rooming houses in the five new defense-rental areas to come under Federal rent control Nov. 1, according to Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Price Administrator.

The areas include Providence, Kent, Bristol, and Washington Counties in Rhode Island; Berkshire, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable Counties in Massachusetts, and Hillsborough County in New Hampshire.

All of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and all of Massachusetts except Franklin, Dukes and Nantucket counties will be under federal rent control Nov. 1. The law now protects about 85 per cent of the population of New England.

In the near future, five other rental areas in New England will be designated and maximum rent rates put in force by the Office of Price Administration. This is in accordance with Administrator Leon Henderson's statement of April 28 which designated 23 areas in New England.

Rents were frozen under the Emergency Price Control Act, which also sets forth that if state and local officials did not comply with the recommendations within 60 days from the date of declaration by Administrator Leon Henderson, the federal regulations would be imposed.

The maximum rent date varies from area to area, depending on local conditions.

The Office of Price Administration stressed the fact that after Nov. 1 in these areas, no tenant is to pay more for his present living quarters than the rent charged on the maximum rent date if his present quarters have not undergone substantial alteration or change since that date. The maximum rent date for the areas is March 1, 1942.

Scope of Rent Control

The Federal Government was authorized to regulate rents for all rented housing accommodations—wherever people live and pay rent—whether in houses, apartments, flats, tenements, rooms, fraternity houses, boarding houses, college dormitories, auto camps or trailers. But rent control does not extend to buildings used solely for commercial or industrial purposes.

1. Q. Does rent control apply to government housing projects?

A. Yes, whether housing accommodations are owned by individuals, corporations, the state or the national government, they all are under Federal rent regulations.

2. Q. Does rent control extend to services that a landlord may provide, such as janitor service, hot water, laundry facilities or furniture?

A. Yes, authority to regulate and to require the maintenance of services is an essential part of the control of rents.

3. Q. Does rent control extend to houses under lease?

A. Yes, regardless of the terms of a lease, rents must not exceed the amounts allowed under federal regulation.

4. Q. Does rent control apply to houses newly constructed?

A. Yes, as soon as a building is ready for rental occupancy, it is subject to rent regulation.

5. Q. A tenant lives on the second floor of a building which has a grocery store on the ground floor. Do Federal rent regulations apply?

A. To the store, no. To the living quarters over the store, yes.

6. Q. Does rent control apply to rented farm dwellings?

A. If a house or a room situated on a farm is occupied by a tenant who is engaged for a substantial portion of his time working on farm the rent is not controlled.

7. Q. Is the dwelling space occupied by janitors, domestic servants, managers, and caretakers included under rent control?

A. No, these quarters, when provided as part of the compensation for persons working on the premises, are exempt.

8. Q. If a tenant wants to pay more than the maximum rent in order to obtain the living quarters, may he do so?

A. The landlord cannot receive more than the maximum rent permitted under Federal regulations. For the landlord to agree to a higher rent makes him subject to civil and criminal penalties for evasion of the maximum-rent regulations.

Winchester Library Movie Of Flight From Moscow

"Wings of Victory," the story of Valeri Chkalov's epic flight in 1937 from Moscow to America via the North Pole, will be the main feature of the first monthly series of Russian motion pictures to be publicly shown at the Public Library, Winchester, Tuesday evening, by the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc. The shorts are "Happy Childhood," showing care of Russian children before the war, and a United States Government picture.

Deerfield Valley Times, Weekly Since '88, Suspends

WILMINGTON, Vt., Oct. 26 (AP)—Suspension of the Deerfield Valley Times, weekly newspaper published since 1888, was announced Saturday by Mrs. George C. Dixon, publisher.

Women 'Manning' Sawmill in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26 (AP)—A new sawmill, "manned" entirely by women, will begin operations here this week, the United States Forestry Service announced today.

The forestry officials said it would be the first sawmill operated by women only in the United States, although a few women are employed in some of the West Coast mills.

The women will have a "backlog" of 8,000,000 feet of timber felled in the hurricane of four years ago and stored since by the Government.

Automatic saws and special machinery to take care of lifting and hauling big timbers have been installed as safety measures.

If the mill proves a success, other all-women operated sawmills may be set up, forestry officials said.

Two N. H. Women Win Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Two women students at University of New Hampshire have been awarded important scholarships at the University, according to an announcement by Fred Englehardt, President.

For the first time in 13 years a girl freshman, Miss June E. Chase of Newton, Mass., and Washington, N. H., received the highest marks in competitive examinations taken by freshmen and won the Valentine Smith Scholarship, a four-year award.

The S. Morris Locke Memorial Scholarship for the highest ranking junior majoring in chemistry, entomology, or in work where microscopic technique is largely employed, has been awarded to Miss Louise E. Griffin of Danville.

Doing Their Bit in Scrap Drive



By a Staff Photographer

Junior Police Salvage Jalopy for Theater Tickets

Needing scrap metal to obtain admission to Loew's State Theater, these members of Division 16, Junior Police, found an old automobile, had it hauled to the theater, and got in free. At extreme right: Officer Albert F. Howard, who obtained co-operation of contracting company which supplied the truck.

Christmas Trees Fewer This Year

MACHIAS, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—Aromatic balsm fir and spruce trees will be fewer in metropolitan marts this Christmas season.

Trucks are out as carriers—gasoline and tires are to blame—contractors have slim chance of finding enough men to cut the usual 1,000,000 trees, costs are 'way up and there's even a shortage of the twine needed to bale the trees for rail shipment.

Christmas trees will ride to market in box cars this year because the Army and Navy need all the available flat cars. The trees will be all the better for it, shippers claim, as they stand travel better in close compartments.

Bert Morang, of Machias, known as Maine's "Christmas tree king," estimated today that his cut would be a third off. He usually ships about 100 carloads of 3,000 trees each.

Reporting he had to pay cutters from $5 to $6 instead of $3 a day and landowners 15 cents a tree instead of 10 or 12 cents, Mr. Morang predicted that the consumer probably would pay "more than double" the 1941 price range of from 25 cents to $1.50.

Most of Maine's trees go to Boston, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago, but one shipper has customers in 45 States.

R. H. STEARNS CO.



Attention! Last Week!

FOR MAILING CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO SERVICEMEN OVERSEAS

In Stearns' Gift Service Special Section, Second Floor



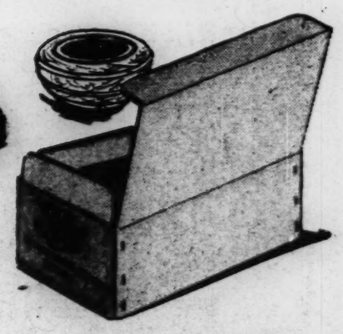
SUN GLASSES, cool ray, 1.95 to 3.95, and polaroids, 1.95.

HARMONICAS, made in Switzerland with directions how to play. 1.40.

POCKET-SIZE GAMES. Solitaire and puzzles, 75c. Checkers, chess, backgammon, ching peg, goal, 1.00.

SHOE-AND-SEWING KIT COMBINATION. Blue or khaki—1.50.

YARDLEY SHAVING BOWL, 1.00.



Stearns Overseas Gift Box, complying with Postal Regulations, included with all purchases.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON

Allies Threaten Rommel From Rear

Continued from Page 1

ing fought in the air where the "Black Scorpion" squadron of United States fighters shot down four of Sunday's Allied bag of seven Axis planes.

United States bombers and fighter-bombers joined British squadrons in virtually unceasing assault upon Marshal Rommel's massing tanks, his lines of supply, and his defense system in the 40-mile battle belt between the Qattara salt marshes and the sea.

Battlefront dispatches indicated the British Eighth Army had penetrated well into the Axis advance system of mine fields, barbed-wire barriers, and strong points and were fanning out toward the main defense centers.

Cairo dispatches published in London newspapers said two Axis defense lines had been overrun in one sector in a two-mile advance, half way through the enemy defenses.

A communiqué said armored units on both sides had been involved in preliminary engagements, and reported that "the enemy was unable to dislodge our troops from the areas already gained."

"Up to 6 p. m. yesterday, (Oct. 25), the war bulletin announced, 1,450 German and Italian prisoners had been taken."

Germans said the Axis had knocked out 104 British tanks in heavy fighting on the El Alamein front Oct. 24 "in which a large-scale Allied offensive was successfully warded off."

The Italian High Command said a British attempt to land seaborne troops behind Axis lines on the Egyptian Front had failed, and declared that all Allied frontal assaults had been repulsed with sharp losses.

The landing was attempted, the communiqué said, at the supply port of Matruh, approximately 125 miles west of the battlefront.

"Prompt intervention of our assault planes compelled motor boats loaded with troops to abandon the attack and change their course," the communiqué said.

Bomb Italy Again:

RAF Missiles Fall On War Factories

At a cost of only eight bombers, the Royal Air Force was reported today to have done heavy damage to war industries and supply centers in Northern Italy in a smashing new offensive in which home-based aircraft struck across the Alps four times in three days.

A heavy raid Saturday night centered on Milan, site of the Caproni bomber works, where four-motored bombers unloaded a vast weight of bombs—including two-ton "block busters."

Pilots who participated in the Milan raid said buildings in Italy's second largest city "went flying" as the bombs fell.

Only a few hours earlier, a large force of Lancasters had raided the same city in daylight—the first daylight bombing expedition against Northern Italy since the beginning of the war.

Meanwhile the Vichy Government alleged that RAF planes attacked six different localities in the unoccupied zone Oct. 24.

The announcement said the attacks occurred in the regions of Vichy, Montluçon, and Domerat, all in the Allier Department, and at Roanne, Châteauroux, and Annecy.

An earlier announcement issued in Paris said hedge-hopping British and American planes had machine-gunned French farm workers near Fécamp and Amiens in the occupied zone, causing casualties.

In Britain, London's antiaircraft guns blazed into the clouds when a plane which could not be seen from the ground flew high over the outskirts of the city during a short mid-morning alert.

Week-end change in the South Pacific command placed Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., in charge of operations in that field in place of Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, the United States Navy Department announced.

The change was the third South Pacific Command shakeup of the war.

Admiral Ghormley's removal was announced without official comment, except that he would be assigned to other duties, the nature of which would be reported later.

The Navy stated that Admiral Halsey had "conducted carrier operations in the South Pacific area last spring with distinguished success," and pointed out that he received the Distinguished Service Medal in February for his raid on the Japanese-held Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen William S. Key has been named Provost Marshal General for the Army in the European theater.

The War Department said General Key would serve on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in the European theater, as adviser on matters pertaining to relations between American soldiers and the British civil and military populations.

General Key will supervise a large force of military police. He will co-operate with British authorities in blackouts and anti-sabotage activities.

Tass Tells of Panic After Raid on Genoa

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 26

A Tass dispatch from Geneva said today that King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy rushed to Genoa last Friday "on the insistent demand of the Fascist Government" after reports reached Rome of panic caused among the population and local authorities by the first destructive British air raid there Thursday night.

"The King and Queen encountered utter disorganization in the prefecture," the Russian news agency said it learned from dispatches coming out of Italy.

Local authorities were said to be unable to restore order at factories or to arrest the rush of workers abandoning their work.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Succeed In Troop Landing

Despite incessant pounding of their naval supports, the Japanese have landed fresh troops on Guadalcanal and are hammering determinedly at American defenses.

The United States Navy Department reported that enemy troops, using tanks and a heavy artillery barrage, threw themselves against the western defense lines five times Friday night and Saturday morning.

Each time they were hurled back.

The first four attacks were repulsed by Army and Marine Corps troops and artillery batteries, which destroyed five enemy tanks. There was no mention of American tanks in action.

The fifth onslaught, early Saturday morning, was broken up by aircraft and artillery, with the loss of one United States plane.

Sunday morning additional enemy troops were landed from transports on the northwest end of Guadalcanal, the Navy reported.

American bombers and fighters, sweeping out from the Guadalcanal airfield and other allied bases, continued to attack Japanese ships, damaging or possibly damaging 5 warships and 3 merchant vessels and sinking a gunboat.

A light cruiser and a destroyer were hit in a raid over the Shortland Island area during the night of Oct. 22-23 and a heavy cruiser, or battleship, was possibly damaged by a torpedo hit.

On Oct. 25, Douglas Dauntless dive bombers swooped down on an enemy force of cruisers and destroyers immediately north of Florida Island, which is about 13 miles north of Guadalcanal, and damaged a cruiser. The preceding night, another enemy cruiser was reported probably damaged about 300 miles northeast of Guadalcanal.

In addition, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Headquarters reported that American Flying Fortresses had sunk a Japanese gunboat and damaged three merchant vessels at Rabaul, New Britain, bringing to about 100,000 tons the toll of shipping destroyed or damaged at that port in three nights. The bombers, all of which returned safely, also hit fuel barges near the wharves, causing a series of explosions and fire which were visible for 100 miles.

Hong Kong Hit:

U. S. Bombs Twice Within 24 Hours

American fliers bombed Hong Kong early today for the second time in 24 hours, adding new fires to those started in a heavy assault Sunday, and smashed again at the frequently raided Japanese airdrome near Canton.

After setting the Hong Kong waterfront aflame Sunday, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced, Monday's raiders destroyed the North Point power station there, planting every bomb in the target area.

At Canton, many fires were started and a heavy explosion was noted in the vicinity of the airdrome. Both missions were accomplished without lass of a plane despite Japanese efforts at interception.

Attempting to minimize the raids on Hong Kong, the Tokyo Radio said that damage was negligible in the first one and that the raiders "were forced to turn tail" by fire of Japanese antiaircraft guns in the second.

Blows by the United States Air Forces were greeted with rejoicing in Chungking. All Occupied China now is within range of Allied bombers.

In the Hong Kong raid the pilots picked their targets easily in bright sunshine and dropped bombs from medium altitude.

They caught the Japanese napping, for not until the last bomb racks had been emptied did Japanese fighters challenge the bombers pulling away in their tight and still unbroken formations.

There was a hot time for a few minutes when enemy Zeros and I-45's swarmed toward the bombers only to be scattered by American fighter pilots.

Stalingrad:

Russians Beat Back New Nazi Assault

Red Army troops held fast in Stalingrad today as the Germans launched another assault after furious artillery preparation. In an engagement which at times developed into hand-to-hand fighting, the Russians expelled the Nazi forces from a factory property into which they penetrated Sunday, a communiqué said.

German infantry moved into the assault in a factory area with tanks leading the way, but the Russians reported their artillery fire decimated and put to flight an entire regiment of infantry.

The Russians then launched their own attack to drive the Germans from the ground they had gained the day before.

Reports from the front northwest of Stalingrad continued to be favorable, the communiqué reporting that a number of German blockhouses and trenches were occupied, five tanks destroyed, and a company of enemy infantry knocked out. It is in this area that the Red Army is trying to bore into the flank of the Germans to ease pressure on Stalingrad.

In one sector of this front, 200 Germans were reported killed and the communiqué said Soviet scouts filtered through to the enemy trenches and killed 700 Italians.

The lull continued in the Mozok area of the Caucasus where the Germans are trying to drive to the Grozny oil fields, but the Russians said their artillery fire destroyed 20 trucks and a company of infantry.

Red Army reserves, especially trained for street fighting, were sent into Stalingrad as the German assault grew more intense with the return of favorable weather.

It was not clear from dispatches whether Russian gains within Stalingrad completely nullified the German occupation of two new streets in the city as reported by Soviet High Command earlier. The Nazi advance had been made at the cost of enormous losses.

Raid on India:

Japanese Planes Hit Allied Bases

Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced today that Japanese Army planes made a surprise attack on Allied air bases at Chittagong and Tinsukia in East India yesterday and Domei News Agency declared it was a "well-timed preventive measure against materialization of a contemplated major-scale onslaught by joint forces of the United States, Britain and Chungking" against Burma.

Domei said the raid was "on the largest scale since the outbreak of the war in Greater East Asia." The Imperial communique said at least three enemy planes were shot down in battle and more than 39 destroyed on the ground.

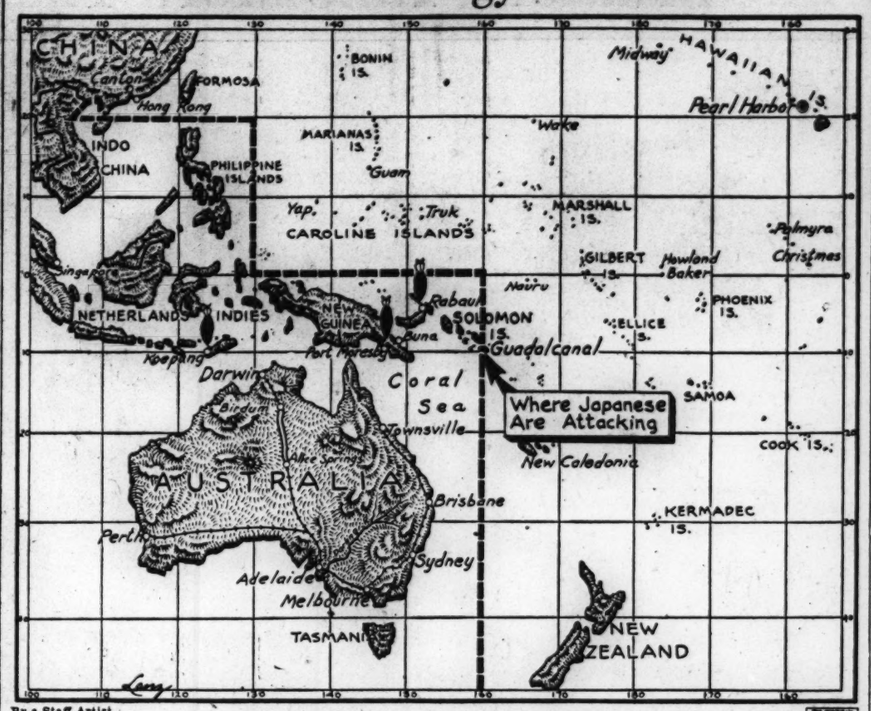
The news agency said United States and British Air Forces had been making raids against Burma from the Chittagong and Tinsukia bases in a "vain attempt to obstruct Japan's efforts to reconstruct Burma."

Money to Buy Presents For Young Britons Asked

An appeal for contributions of money to purchase gifts for needy British children was made Saturday by Robert W. Mortimore, Co-Chairman of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society.

The names and addresses of contributors will be attached to packages so that British children receiving the gifts may write personal notes of acknowledgement to their American friends, explained Mr. Mortimore.

American Strategy in Pacific



By a Staff Artist

Divided Command Under Criticism

Broken line on map shows approximately the original line of demarcation between Admiral Nimitz' command at Pearl Harbor and General MacArthur's command in Australia. Since this line cuts through Guadalcanal Island where the main fighting is in progress today modifications have been made in this line. Points at which General MacArthur's airmen have been bombing the Japanese are indicated by bomb signs on the map.



Associated Press

William F. Halsey, Jr.

Vice-Admiral of the United States Navy who has relieved Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley as chief of the South Pacific Naval Command.

Command in Southwest Pacific Given to Expert in Attack

Continued from Page 1

fleets could come to grips in the event of Japanese-American war. They now know what was probably never foreseen, that the Solomon Islands offer the likeliest spot today where a real decision may be achieved between these two great fleets.

Meanwhile serious dissatisfaction had arisen over the conduct of the whole Solomons campaign.

Navy publicity during the first stages had led the public to expect something quicker and more satisfactory than the long slugging match with sides almost evenly matched and no change from week to week that developed.

In high official quarters as well as in the public mind questions were asked—particularly when the loss of four cruisers in the initial landing at Guadalcanal became known. It was obvious that some changes would be made.

It is perhaps unfortunate that so much criticism of operations in that area should precede the removal of Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley from the New Zealand command. It casts a shadow on him in the public mind which is unfair. He was sent south to conduct a holding campaign. He was also sent south under a Navy policy of rigid independence. He did what he was supposed to do. He kept aloof from General MacArthur in Australia and he opened a campaign of limited objective.

Ghormley Followed Orders

Those were two elements of naval policy when Admiral Ghormley went to New Zealand. But both attitudes have been compromised by events. Limited objectives in the Pacific obviously will give Japan just exactly what it wants most, ample opportunity to consolidate its territorial gains and retrieve its battle losses. And the general demand for true unity of command and effective co-ordination in the Pacific makes the whole affair of a rigid line of demarcation between the MacArthur and the Ghormley (now Halsey) command an embarrassment to everyone.

There is strong reason to believe that Admiral Ghormley was sent to New Zealand for a short course in Pacific events preliminary to giving him a more important command elsewhere. Further, his tenure in New Zealand would give time for the various Pacific Fleet Admirals to show their relative competence. A selection among them at the early stage would probably not have produced Halsey. Halsey proved himself in practice, he was selected and Admiral Ghormley is free to proceed to the post for which he was trained from far back.

Nevertheless, the fact that "Billy" Halsey will command in the South Pacific, means unquestionably a shifting of naval policy toward a more aggressive attitude. The conservative, cautious, defensive attitude which avoided all possible risks has not proven itself economical. The Halsey task forces have taken the greatest risks of all those engaged in the Pacific, and have sustained least losses. His own record is in itself strong evidence of the security which audacity seems to bring.

The MacArthur Case

This does not necessarily mean that the Solomons operation will be redefined as the beginning of a real northward offensive, but it certainly does mean that swift American naval forces will strike farther afield behind enemy lines and take more chances in an effort to wear the Japanese down by attrition.

Meanwhile so great has been the dissatisfaction with progress in the Solomons that Washington opinion has veered somewhat away from its strong anti-MacArthur bias. Political Washington was largely responsible for setting up two separate American commands in the Far Pacific, and it did this partly because of jealousy of MacArthur's great public popularity and partly because the conservative opposition press launched a "MacArthur for President" campaign—without any encouragement from the General himself.

Now the means taken to "cut MacArthur down" have backfired.

The Navy, which insisted on independence from General MacArthur's command, has subjected itself to heavy criticism while MacArthur has sat quietly on the sidelines doing what he could to lend air support to the Solomons operation, but unable to lend other support because he was never given the shipping which would have made a second northward move possible.

Lack of Unified Command

It is even being asked in Washington now whether it was not a mistake to make the first northward move into the Solomons instead of a campaign to clean the Japanese out of New Guinea. The Solomons move was like an end run in football. A campaign in New Guinea would have been a line buck off right guard. The main objective of either would have been to get into a better position to raid or attack Rabaul.

But the importance of the issue and the criticism is that it serves to highlight the lack of unified command and call attention once more to the fact that the United States has been fighting two quite independent wars against Japan in the Southwest Pacific. There is less resistance to suggestions of unity now than at any previous period since the war began. Certainly closer collaboration should be expectable even if an actual unification of command is still asking too much of the Navy.

General MacArthur was brought to Australia with the promise that he would be in supreme command in the entire Australia-New Zealand area. After much uncertainty and "an open exchange of press conferences" between the General and President Roosevelt his area was finally whittled down to Australia and the tier of islands to its north.

Protected by New Zealand

A separate naval command was established with headquarters in New Zealand, over the protest of the New Zealand Government which had always planned its defense in close harmony with Australia.

The separate naval command was given jurisdiction over New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Solomons and the Carolines. The line of demarcation was drawn close to the MacArthur area, so close that the only naval matters which were left to him were the arrivals and departures of convoys from his ports.

There the matter still rests today, with all parties growing more hesitant about discussing the "demarcation line," and the possibility that Admiral Halsey may have among his instructions one to open negotiations looking toward the eventual establishment of formal "diplomatic" relations with General MacArthur.

Kaiser Already Launching Ship a Day; 63,000 Tons Overboard in 240 Hours

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 26 (AP)—The Portland area, ground for Henry J. Kaiser's shipbuilding achievements, is launching ships at the rate of one a day now.

Whether this fruitful collection of shipways can keep it up indefinitely is conjectural, but shipbuilders, navy and maritime commission spokesmen hope so.

The one-a-day pace was reached last Wednesday and certainly will be maintained until next Friday.

Beyond that it's in the hands of the welders, burners and others who have learned to fabricate minesweepers, mine layers, sub chasers, sub chaser tankers, "Liberty" freighters, tank-landers and commercial tankers at a speed that once would have been considered impossible.

Last Wednesday Willamette Iron & Steel put a mine-sweeper in the Willamette River. Friday the Kaisers played a doubleheader, launching a Liberty at Oregon shipbuilding—where the 10-day Joseph Teal was built—and a tank-landing ship at Kaiser, Inc., in neighboring Vancouver, Wash.

Saturday Kaiser's third yard hereabouts, Swan Island, staged its premier launching, sliding a commercial tanker into the Willamette. Before the 10 days are up Oregon Shipbuilding will launch three more Liberties, Commercial Iron Works a subchaser, Albina Engine & Machine Works a sub chaser tanker, Willamette Iron & Steel a mine sweeper.

That adds up to 63,000 deadweight tons of shipping for Navy and war-trade lanes in 240 hours.

Farm Price Ceilings Upheld By Byrnes and Henderson

Continued from Page 1

he insisted that potatoes as a whole, taking the average price over the nation, had reached parity. The President's directive of Oct. 3 required immediate ceilings on certain food articles to peg down runaway food costs, Mr. Henderson explained, and then, referring to Aroostook tubers he added apologetically:

"I realize some prices will be caught in mid-flight; this is one of the vicissitudes of the war economy."

He promised Senator Brewster, in effect, to thaw out the temporary Aroostook potato freeze as soon as possible, adding that whenever "there is a challenge laid down to my good faith, I expect to pick it up—it doesn't matter how many days before election it is."

More Than 1,400 Serbs Shot

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — More than 1,400 Serbs, including women and children, were executed in a new wave of terror in the Axis-created Croat state, the exiled Yugoslav Government reported Oct. 25.

The executions, which Yugoslav sources said were aimed at "exterminating the Serbs," occurred in the Province of Srem at the hands of Ustachi—the brown-uniformed fascist police of the Italian puppet dictator, Ante Pavelitch—and the Germans.

The list of executions announced by the Yugoslav Government included:

More than 1,000 Serbs including women and children forcibly taken from Vukovar in September and shot after a summary trial.

Eighty Serbs in Zemum, opposite Belgrade, killed Aug. 26 and 27; 27 in Vukovar, 16 in Sremski and Karlovci and 40 in Jarmina killed Aug. 14 in reprisal for the killing of four German soldiers.

Sixty-six in Jarmina shot Aug. 24, and 80 schoolboys, most of them from Srem.

The Government said 600 men, many of them wealthy landowners of the Milosevas district of Orasje in Serbia, were taken to Belgrade as hostages Sept. 26.

An order issued by the commander of the Ustachi, the puppet Croat police force, said that 10,000 Serbs were to be shot in Srem Province, the Government announcement said.

A report by Tass, Russian news agency, from Geneva, said 22 students have been sentenced to capital punishment at Sofia, Bulgaria, on charges of "subversive activities." Six others were given life imprisonment and eight others received lesser terms.

The Berlin Radio said five Yugoslav natives serving with the Italian military forces have been executed as spies and a like number sentenced to long terms at hard labor.

Skoda Sabotaged

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — A Reuters dispatch from Somewhere on the German Frontier said Oct. 24 that all the workers of one department of a Skoda arms factory in Czechoslovakia had been reported shot together with their families for anti-German sabotage.

Border Closed

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Norwegian sources said Oct. 22 they had received unconfirmed reports that the Germans had closed an area 60 miles long and 20 miles deep along the border between Sweden and occupied Norway and another along the northern Norwegian coast from Tromso more than 200 miles south to Bodo.

The report said that the Germans had massed a "considerable" number of troops in those areas and that no Norwegian was allowed to enter without a special permit.

British Social Security Plan

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A report on social insurance by Sir William Beveridge, noted economist, to be presented to the House of Commons next month, will contain sweeping proposals for giving social security for everyone, irrespective of occupation or income, London newspapers said today.

The report is to be submitted by Sir William Jowitt, Paymaster General, who is in charge of post-war reconstruction.

The outstanding proposals of the report, the newspapers said, are those covering insurance for all workers and the appointment of a Minister of Social Security who would be responsible for settlement of unemployment problems, pensions, medical services and workmen's compensation.

Press forecasts said the Beveridge report would advocate family allowances, state medical services, maternity benefits and rehabilitation of the unemployed, to be financed by blanket contributions from the workers supplemented by Government funds.

The report also was said to contain as one of its most controversial points a recommendation for death benefits.

One press source said Beveridge would recommend that after a minimum of a single weekly contribution based on income, each citizen would be guaranteed adequate benefits in case of unemployment, stickness, maternity, old age, widowhood and for death and funeral expenses.

A family allowance plan would start with the second child and increase proportionately with each additional child, the forecasts said, but details on this and other phases and figures on the sums to be granted in the various categories were not available.

The Beveridge Committee's social survey on which the report is based was the largest ever undertaken in Britain and their findings if adopted will revolutionize the whole social security structure.

Nazi Gas Attack Against Britain Seen by Haldane

LONDON (AP)—The British natural scientist, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, warned that Britain probably will be subjected to a gas attack from Hitler, probably when a second front is opened.

Speaking to a civil defense workers conference, he said the attack may be "against London, Birmingham, or some other large city—possibly against invasion ports when the second front is opened."

"Doubtless Hitler has large reserves of poison gas," Professor Haldane said. "He presumably will use them and the most probable target is Britain."

His statement was in contrast to that of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, who on July 30 said he believed it no longer was necessarry to carry gas masks because "I do not anticipate an immediate gas attack and for all I know it may never come."

Since then, charges and countercharges have rung out between the Germans and British about humanity in war. Both sides have shackled war prisoners, a move first taken by the Nazis in violation of the Geneva Conventions, from which the Germans have threatened to withdraw. The shackling was seen by many as a German prelude to more brutal methods of war.

For Beautiful Footwear



Shop at

Owens & Elmes Ltd.

151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



"Aquascutum" All-Weather Coat

Tailored-in-London

One of the many famous makes in Simpson's outstanding selection of London-tailored all-weather coats for men. Made of fine poplin, specially treated to repel wind and showers. Self-lined for extra protection. Full English raglan style with fly-front and balmacaan collar

Simpson's TORONTO

THE STORE FOR MEN—SECOND FLOOR

NORTHWAY'S

Home of the

"Bromleigh" Coat



Distinguished by the unmistakable impress of Superlative Quality and Good Taste in every detail of design, material and craftsmanship.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

JOHN NORTHWAY & SON, Limited
240 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Also at Hamilton, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Orillia



Men interested in really distinguished suits and overcoats at an attractive price are invited to write to the Maenson agent at any of the addresses below.

Cantlay (Pty) Ltd. P.O. Box 1377 CAPE TOWN & P.O. Box 3489 JOHANNESBURG

Mr. D. T. Dickie 34 Queen Street MELBOURNE

J. W. Shackelford & Son Ltd. P.O. Box 678 AUCKLAND

Mr. T. S. Hoey c/o The Edgar B. Walters Orgn. Inc., 345 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. (& CANADA)

JOSEPH MAY & SONS LTD. 106 Regent Street London W. 1

British Omit Hong Kong in Extrality

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has presented to the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, for the consideration of the Chinese Government, a draft treaty designed to accomplish the United States Government's proposed relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China.

The State Department said this was pursuant to this Government's announcement of Oct. 9, saying it was prepared promptly to negotiate a pact providing for the giving up of extraterritorial privileges and for settlement of related questions. The British Government on the same day made a similar announcement.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

Complications have already begun to develop in the wake of the Oct. 9 announcement that the United States and Great Britain will relinquish their extraterritorial privileges in China.

A State Department press release first made public the fact that on the day mentioned, "the Acting Secretary of State informed the Chinese Ambassador in Washington that the United States is prepared promptly to negotiate with the Chinese Government a treaty providing for the immediate relinquishment of this country's extraterritorial rights in China and for the settlement of related questions . . ." while an exchange of views with the British had revealed "that the British Government shares this Government's views and is taking similar action."

Under the sizable word "extraterritoriality" are gathered a great many things. Utterances from Chungking show that from the Chinese point of view "extraterritoriality" means something more than whether an individual American or Briton in China is to be subject to the laws of his own nation, instead of those of China. A dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor by Guenther Stein, recently reflected this view by stressing the economic aspect of extraterritoriality and the part "special privilege" has played in the development of certain key cities of China.

Hong Kong Not Involved

Yet in London on Oct. 14, Richard Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons that Great Britain's plan to renounce its extraterritorial rights in China will not involve the transfer of Hong Kong to China. He said that the agreement will provide only for the surrender of special rights in Chinese territory, whereas Hong Kong (now under Japanese occupation) is owned outright by Britain, although the Kowloon area on the near-by mainland—Honk Kong is an island—is leased from China.

On the other hand, the Laborite Reginald Sorensen urged that the surrender of Hong Kong itself would make a further good impression, to which Mr. Law rejoined: "That is another problem. It has nothing to do with the extraterritorial rights declarations made at Washington and London."

Possibly not—but will that view be shared by the Chinese? In a comment published by "China's Manchester Guardian," the Ta Kung Pao, formerly of Tientsin but now of Chungking, some comfort was taken from the point that although Britain purposed to keep title to Hong Kong it seemed ready to give up Kowloon "and other special rights," and the paper went on to remark: "We are looking forward to new treaties which can be said for sure to be equal."

To Kung Pao proceeded to draw up a list of the special rights, totaling 15, which it said America and Britain had enjoyed for the hundred years since the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The Customs tariff, formerly held down to 5 per cent until China's then new National Government burst from this foreign-imposed bond in 1928 and began to collect duties which meant real revenue, was excepted; otherwise the list read as follows:

(1) Consular jurisdiction, (2) concessions, (3) leased territories "such as Kowloon and Canton Bay" (Hong Kong being tactfully omitted as it is not on lease), (4) garrison rights, (5) demilitarization of fortifications, (6) legation quarters in Peiping, (7) international management of the Pai Ho (river) at Tientsin and the Whangpoo at Shanghai, (8) interior navigation and the employment of foreign pilots, (9) coastal trade, (10) rights of cruise and anchorage of warships, (11) establishment of foreign factories in treaty ports, (12) foreign inspector general of customs and postmaster general, (13) railway and mining rights, (14) special rights concerning missionary work, and (15) unilateral most-favored-nation clause.

Rights of the Individual

The first point is the one having to do with the legal rights and obligations of the individual in China, and even this has its odd points at the moment. Judge Milton J. Helmick and other personnel of the United States Court for China are seeking to reopen the United States Court—probably at Kunming.

Recently a really pressing problem arose in the form of a manslaughter case involving Americans. Washington apparently has hardly known what to do, being for the most part unfamiliar with the whole subject of this unique tribunal although it has paid the bills for maintaining it, and the Oct. 9 announcement made the whole situation even more puzzling for obvious reasons.

Even when extraterritoriality is formally renounced, this presumably would not be retroactive. It has been suggested that perhaps some American army officer with legal experience might be appointed a temporary and acting Judge of the United States Court for China to deal with the one case urgently requiring attention at the moment.

Many of the rights of "extraterritoriality" are now existent only in name. The foreign concessions are all occupied by Japan now (examples — Tientsin and Shanghai); the same is true of the leased territories. Foreign countries have no garrison rights anywhere in present Free China.

Owners of Factories

The question of establishment of foreign factories in treaty ports is of interest, for many of these factories are now in active operation by the Japanese and their American and British owners face the rather dismal prospect of first awaiting a successful outcome of the war, so that the Japanese will let go (preferably without application of any destructive "scorched earth policy"), and next a diplomatic battle between China and the interested Western power as to just how such factories will be affected through the renunciation of extraterritorial rights.

The prospect is, of course, that these properties will finally fall into Chinese hands with rather inadequate reimbursement of the original foreign owners, although it would be premature to suggest that this must certainly be the case. Perhaps China will find it expedient to purchase large-scale foreign aid in the form of loans, technique, and instructor persnonel, at the relatively minor cost of a little generosity to owners of already established foreign factories.

Foreign direction of the Customs and postal establishment are doomed, it is clear; such things were, like the former fixed duty of 5 per cent, reliecs of another day. The "railway and mining rights" were merely inducements to foreign exploitation of China's resources, and it may be assumed that foreign aid will still be purchased at the price of some sort of partnership interest to which China cannot object.

Mission privileges are among the oldest extraterritorial grants in the history of China. At the present time, Christian missionaries have great prestige in Free China and especially at Chungking, where many leading figures in the National Government (including Generalissimo and Madam Chiang Kai-shek, Finance Minister H. H. Kung, and others) are Christians. The great factor of friendship has been that since Japan's aggression in China first began, Christian missionaries have displayed courage in defending individual Chinese from violence and, often, in secretly assisting Chinese resistance to Japanese rule. This is well understood by both the Chinese and the Japanese and it has conferred upon the Christian missionary a prestige among Chinese such as he has never before enjoyed in the history of mission enterprise in China.

Keeping People Conquered a Steady Task



By a Staff Artist

Even Himmler Can't Clear Up the Underground Free Press

Secret Papers in Seized Lands Reply to Untruths of Nazis

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Freedom of the press has been driven "under-ground" in the conquered Netherlands, but there it thrives, information received here from Europe indicates. This freedom continues in the secret newspapers of Holland which fight the battle of liberation with printers ink.

A founder and editor of a leading secret newspaper who fled first to London and then to New York when the Gestapo discovered his midnight vocation, has today revealed how the Netherlands, like Belgium with its famed La Libre Belgique in the first World War, is counteracting with clandestinely printed sheets and journals the German propaganda with which its controlled press is saturated.

Despite the Gestapo and the surveillance of Dutch Nazis, one weekly secret newspaper has reached a circulation "of which many a publisher would have been jealous in normal times," this informant declared, and has dared impudently to put Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, chief of the Nazi occupation troops, on its regular mailing list.

[The Overseas News Agency declared in a London dispatch several months ago that one secret Dutch newspaper, Parool, (The Word) had reached a clandestine circulation of 200,000 copies weekly. Businessmen, workers, professionals, farmhands, women and children take a hand in maintaining Parool's smuggled circulation, it was said.]

Helps to Scotch Untruths

Week in and week out these hidden newspapers, ranging from brief carbon-copy messages to eight-page journals, travel by night-time messenger boy, by mail, or from hand to hand throughout the Netherlands, this informant revealed to the Netherlands Information Bureau here. Allied with shortwave broadcasts from overseas, the "underground" press has helped to scotch Nazi untruths, stir action against abuses, warn against false rumors and fan generally the flame of resistance.

[Dispatches from London recently disclosed that millions of anti-Nazi miniature newspapers in a dozen different languages are being printed in Britain and dropped into the occupied countries of Europe by Royal Air Force pilots. The most famous of these publications is the revived La Libre Belgique, which the Kaiser sought unsuccessfully for four years to suppress by executing successive editors. The Belgian paper lists as its editor Peter Pan, whose statue stands in the Egmont Garden in Brussels.]

The Netherlands editor, whose publication must be nameless and himself anonymous to prevent Nazi retaliation against compatriots in Holland, related how his secretive venture began.

"After the occupation, we were so furious with the lies told us in the Nazified newspapers and over the gagged radio that we naturally started typing out short messages and multigraphing them," he said. "Of course, we did not remain the only ones to do that. Such leaflets were published all over the country; you would suddenly find them in your pockets or neatly folded among your morning mail.

"It was a year and a half ago that we felt the time had come for something more definite. At first it was little more than a four-page pamphlet with a variety of news items that reached us by word of mouth or were gleaned from the forbidden Dutch language broadcasts of Radio Orange, Station WRUL at Boston or the BBC at London."

Voluntary Contributions

Because the Germans found it impractical to censor the Dutch inland mail, the newspaper was soon intrusted to the post offices for delivery and then it was that General Christiansen, as well as Anton Mussert, the Dutch "Quisling," and other Nazi leaders, were put on the mailing list, much to their rage.

Voluntary contributions from Dutch well-wishers were sufficient to pay for paper, ink, envelopes and stamps, the editor continued, relating that he himself on occasion had gone out to cycle through pitch darkness to deliver the banned sheet in certain quarters of his city.

"During the last few months before my escape," he said, "we appeared with an average of eight or more pages and by that time carried not only the news, but also editorials in which we gave our readers the best advice we could on the many problems assailing a nation under foreign tyranny. When there was question of a puppet government to be headed by Anton Mussert, our paper came out with a terse article describing what the attitude of every loyal Dutchman should be.

"We also had plenty of opportunity to warn against false rumors, such as the tale that Rost van Tonningen, the Dutch Nazi who heads the Netherlands Bank, and Heinrich Himmler were plotting the destruction of Anton Mussert. And we urged our laborers to apply the go-slow technique on every possible occasion."

Unobtrusive Purchases

As circulation increased, the journal was published simultaneously in several towns, permitting dispersement of workers and equipment and unobtrusive local purchase of paper and ink. Generally, the editor said, the patriots were able to steer clear of the police, but one printer received a visit from the Gestapo just as he was bundling up the latest edition.

"A heavy prison sentence was the lightest penalty that he could hope to receive," he said.

It was in the late spring that the editor was tipped off that the Gestapo was after him, some Dutch Nazi having furnished the occupation command with a list of men active for the underground newspaper. The only thing to do was to leave Holland, he said, "but I left knowing that my work and that of others who were forced to fall out was taken over instantly by new men."

Vichy Sends Protest to Britain On Plane Raids Over France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 26 (AP)—The French Government announced last night it had protested to Great Britain against what it charged were air raids on the afternoon of Oct. 24 on six different regions of the unoccupied zone.

This was the first report of widespread attacks on Vichy territory. Previous reports had mentioned only a machine-gun attack by one bomber on barracks and the railway station at Montlucon, 50 miles northwest of Vichy.

Last night's announcement said raids occurred in the regions of Vichy, Montlucon and Domerat; all in Allier Department, and at Roanne, Chateauroux and Annecy.

At Domerat, it was siad, a freight train and a passenger train were strafed and an engineer was wounded. The statement also gave additional details of the Montlucon raid, saying that it was carried out by "many planes."

The protest was described as "energetic" and the raids were called "as odious as they were unjustified."

"They constitute a deliberate aggression effected in broad daylight and in the unoccupied zone against the civilian population of a disarmed country," the announcement said.

Earlier a French announcement issued in Paris said British and United States planes had machine-gunned French farm workers near Fecamp and Amiens, in the occupied zone, leaving "numerous dead and wounded."

On the same day is was charged that a British plane flew over Le Creusot, where services were being held for victims of the big British bombardment five days earlier, spreading momentary panic among the population.

Darlan Confident

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of the Vichy land, sea and air forces, declared yesterday in an interview broadcast by the Berlin Radio that Dakar is ready for any attack from sea or land and would "react promptly."

The admiral gave his interview to a French newspaperman in Rabat, French Morocco, shortly before he called on the Sultan of Morocco, the German Radio said. Admiral Darlan is returning from Dakar, strategic French port in French West Africa.

"Should a direct threat become evident on the coast of West Africa we are in a position to react promptly," he said. "The means to do so are on the spot and those who handle them know also how to use them."

"It would be very dangerous should anyone intend to attack it," the admiral was quoted as saying. "Dakar has once before stood the test"—against the British and fighting French in 1940. "There can be no comparison between the forces stationed at Dakar now and those which enabled it to resist attack at that time. Anyone making such an attempt would get the surprise of his life."

The Radio said he disclosed the French have the battleship Richelieu, the light cruiser Georges Leygues, the Fourth Division of torpedo boat destroyers and other French naval units at the port.

Berlin reported Admiral Darlan seemed surprised when asked about a land attack upon Dakar, but quoted him as saying:

"If Dakar is to be attacked from land this attack must come a long way. Such an attack, by the way, must be made in the dry season which we are indeed now entering. If this long way is to be covered the attackers will probably have some very annoying surprises on the way."

The Berlin Radio reported that Admiral Darlan plans a military inspection of the most important points along the Mediterranean coast of French North Africa as well as points on the Atlantic Coast which German propagandists have been insisting is menaced by British-American offensive plans.

Along with radiocasts which told of the strong forces with which the British are attacking in Egypt, the Berlin Radio reported from Vichy that Admiral Darlan was expected at Casablanca in Morocco yesterday, after his trip to Dakar, and said he was expected at Algiers, Blida and Bizerte on the Mediterranean Coast before he returns to France.

One Sixth of Quota

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 26 (AP)—Figures released in the occupied zone Oct. 24 showed that only about 25,000 Frenchmen, about one sixth of the 150,000 required by Hitler, had gone to work in German factories.

This tabulation showed further that only 8,000 of the specialized workers had gone to Germany since Oct. 4 (when the labor recruiting drive was stepped up by Pierre Laval).

Of the total of workers called for by the Germans, only one fourth are sought from Unoccupied France. The rest are supposed to go from German-occupied regions where they have been warned forcible measures would be taken if they failed to present themselves at designated railroad stations at specified times.

French workers leaving for Germany meanwhile were told that they must provide their own work clothes and shoes. A payment of 1,000 francs they receive upon contracting to work for the Germans is considered to cover these items.

It was announced that the seventh trainload of war prisoners since Oct. 1 had returned to France from Germany. The Vichy Government has an agreement whereby one prisoner will be released for each three skilled workers going to Germany.

However, the seventh trainload which arrived at Compiegne Oct. 24 brought 600 prisoners who were released for reasons of health.

Finnish President Tells People Food Situation Is Better

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Ryti in a radio address today warned Finland that the war might last a long time but, referring to the immediate future, gave the Finns the news that the food situation in this country looks much better for the winter.

The President, in what appeared to be a sort of report to the nation, said the present harvest was better than the last two.

He told the Finns that they need not hope for quick return to normal conditions even if operations in the East ceased because they would have to make sacrifices and exert themselves afterward.

Telling the Finns they have no reason for worry or despair, President Ryti said:

"We see in our destiny the guiding hand of Providence and with complete confidence can continue to believe in the triumph of eternal justice."

Only Feasible Second Front Now Is Said to Lie in Bombing

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—With Allied bombers hitting somewhere on the Continent from Norway to Italy almost every day, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, said today that in the present phase of the war they are the only force "which can strike an offensive blow on German territory."

"A second front in Europe based on popular clamor might spell disaster," Captain Balfour told a Ministry of Information meeting at Epsom.

"A second front in Europe, based on sound military advice after such plans and preparations as will insure that those taking part have the right direction, the right opportunity and the right material, is something that may come about—but how and when we must leave to those who bear direct responsibility for the decision."

Captain Balfour said Allied Air forces in the West have pinned down half the operational strength of the German Air Force.

La Guardia Eggs Italy

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, in what has been a reguglar Sunday afternoon shortwave broadcast to Italy, called upon the Italian people to begin "a passive revolution" against the Nazis who, he said, were taking their food.

Disclosure of the mayor's broadcasts to Italy was made by the New York Times correspondent in Bern, Switzerland, who reported hearing the speech from the National Broadcasting Company's stations WRCA and WNBI.

Asserting the Italian people have been betrayed by Mussolini who, in turn, was about to be betrayed by Hitler, Mr. La Guardia said the Germans were going to take away the remaining separate Italian commands in North Africa "because, according to Hitler once more, the Italians can not be trusted and, he says, are not good soldiers."

Mayor La Guardia ended with the assurance the United States would "help those who help themselves."

Bevan Hits at Hess

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Aneurin Bevan, Labor Member of Parliament, told a second front demonstration in Trafalgar Square that Russian "suspicion" of the policies dominating Britain "lies behind the demand for the immediate trial of Hess."

He referred to recent demands in Russia that the British try Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 Nazi, who flew from Germany to Scotland in 1941 and is now held in Britain.

"The Soviet Union wants Hess put on trial because they want to know who is was Hess expected to co-operate with him and they want to know whether these people are still in Parliament," Mr. Bevan said. "He landed here hoping to meet his friends: he may have met them."

Protestants Protest

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Kenneth Leslie, editor of the Protestant Magazine, said yesterday that a petition calling for a second front to carry the war "into the German hub of the Axis" through Spain and Vichy France had been signed by 911 Protestant clergymen and presidents of colleges with Protestant affiliations.

Mr. Leslie said that the petition, addressed to this Government and to the British Commonwealth of Nations, had been acknowledged from Washington, London, Ottawa, Canberra, Wellington, and Pretoria.

The petition as released by Mr. Leslie stated that "we proclaim that the face of Fascism is the face of Slavery, whether it be Mussolini-Fascism or Franco or Petain-Fascism or the runaway Fascism of Hitler and Hirohito. The conscience of mankind abominates it and wonders bitterly why our anti-Fascist states still appease certain Fascist states."

"If the United Nations are to win this war it must be carried into the German hub of the Axis through these Fascist spokes and carried today when Germany is locked in battle with the Soviets," the petition added. "This attack—opening a new Western Front—has been requested of us by our sorely pressed and decimated Russian ally. If we hesitate and disaster overtakes us we must blame none but ourselves who could have played the man but chose the role of slave."

WEISS SHOP
★
1222 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOWNS HATS
Coats Novelties

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GARDEN SHOPPE INC.
Famous for—
DELICIOUS MEALS
HOME MADE ROLLS
and DESSERTS
Luncheon 1835 Col. Rd.
Dinner
A la Carte 3334 14th St.
CATERING

The Coat With 9 Lives
KUPPENHEIMER
VALGORA
Topcoats for Men
47.50
A luxurious blend of silky alpaca, mohair and fine wool.
GROSNER
of 1325 F St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lovely Collection of Fine Featherweight
Woolens
with Long Sleeves
Hand Tailored
In Newest Autumn Shades, Also Black
Sizes 12 to 44
Price
$29.95
MME. REISS MODES
1625 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

A convenience that is appreciated
Many months ago we inaugurated a "Bank-by-Mail" Service for holders of Savings and Checking Accounts—saving the necessity of making a trip to the Bank with deposits.
The requests for the SPECIAL Envelopes which we furnish have steadily increased—as the Service has become more widely known.
With these SPECIAL ENVELOPES you just enclose your deposit—drop it in the nearest Mail Box.
Thus you are in touch with the Bank no matter where you may be.
The more BONDS the more bombing.
Let's ALL do ALL we can ALL the time.
The Second National Bank
OF WASHINGTON
1333 G St. N.W. 509 Seventh St. N.W.
Organized 1873
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

How Many LANGUAGES Can You Speak!
Learn another LANGUAGE in a short time, at home
"THE EASY WAY"
LINGUAPHONE
29 DIFFERENT LANGUAGES
BALLARD'S
1340 G ST., N. W.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Phone NAtional 0414-15

GIFTS for SERVICE MEN
★
Buy them with confidence from a men's store that specializes in Army and Navy uniforming.
THE MODE
F STREET at ELEVENTH
Civilian and Military Outfitters
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
A 100% American Industry—Owned and Operated by the same Washington family for nearly three-quarters of a century
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

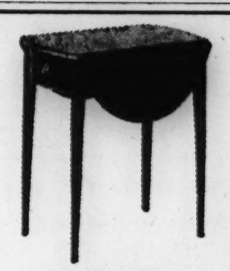

The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Zirkin
"for the duration"
furs
dresses
coats
sportswear
821 14TH STREET
Washington, D. C.

•TODAY•
More Than Ever
Fine Quality
Is Important
IN
MEN'S WEAR
Fruhauf
SUITS FOR MEN
$65 to $85
"As Fine as Human Hands Can Make"
MEN'S COATS
Various weights and textures
$50 to $125
Sidney West, Inc., 14th & G
EUGENE C. GOTT, Pres.
Known for Quality for 37 Years
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IT'S DECORATING
Parsley & Son
Contracting Decorators
WINDOW SHADES
PAINTING
PAPERHANGING
2807 14TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Col. 1858

The Y. M. S.
Home of nationally famous Men's Wear
•
Timely Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Bostonian Shoes
Lee and Stetson Hats
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
1319 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BETTER FURNITURE
MEANS BETTER HOMES
Visit Henderson's—Here you will find furniture you will love to live with and at prices you will not mind paying.
James R. HENDERSON
"Serving Washington for Over Half a Century"
1108 G Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pembroke Table of genuine mahogany with drawer—$16.00

WASHINGTON, D. C.
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH, 11TH F AND G STREETS. PHONE DISTRICT 5300
Bewitching, Delicious
Hallowe'en Sweets
Perfect for your party—or for an entrancing gift for some wide-eyed youngster—our candy counters offer:
Filled Pumpkins or Witches' Cats 30c, 60c, $1
Hallowe'en Noisemakers with Candy 10c
Licorice Black Cats, pound 70c
Crystallized Cream Pumpkins and Cats, pound 70c
Butter Cream Corn, pound 35c
Round Basket of Hallowe'en Candies 50c
Candy-laden Gypsy Tambourines 60c
CANDY, AISLE 14, FIRST FLOOR

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
National 2142
Hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

German Settlers in Poland Fail to Achieve Ambitions

Following is the second of two articles on the transfer of German war industries and populations to Eastern Europe and the efforts of the Nazis to consolidate their position for a defensive stand against a United Nations thrust in the west. It deals with the difficulties the Germans are experiencing in spreading National Socialist ideas among the peoples of the East and of the growing dissatisfaction of subject groups. The first article, which discussed the transfer of vital war industries to the East, appeared Friday.

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—Information which leaks out from time to time regarding conditions in German-occupied territories east of the Reich 1939 frontier indicates that the Germans have failed to achieve their ambitions there, despite the murder of so many Poles and their replacement by Germans from other parts of Eastern Europe.

One of the latest complaints of the Reich concerns the difficulty of getting National Socialist ideas applied in occupied Poland by Germans transplated there. Most of the Germans there, the Reich press points out, have only learned about National Socialism from the press or verbal reports of compatriots, and unfortunately, since there are restrictions upon supplies of radio sets, it has been impossible to use radio propaganda as much as the Propaganda Ministry would have liked [although 15,000 radio sets were distributed through the Goebbels fund].

Many of these German settlers have been brought from Volkynia, Galicia, and as far southeast as Bessarabia, and have escaped rigorous training of SS and Gestapo officials inside the Reich.

A Protective Wall

Present German rulers make no secret of the fact that they intend to make the eastern frontier of the Third Reich extend as far as Danzig, the Warthegau, the Province of Upper Silesia, and the district of Ciechanow.

This frontier is to form the protective wall of the Third Reich, even though German troops may advance Reich conquests still further east. Between this line and whatever Russian frontier is established would be a territory in which German control would operate through a colonial administration.

Nazi leaders are dissatisfied because within this new Reich frontier German settlers haven't proved themselves alive to the so-called realities of their separate political tasks which include complete aloofness from all non-Germans.

History, the National Zeitung of Essen declares, has shown that "any recognition of Polish nationalism has been at the expense of Germany and has never led to political, economic, or cultural improvement, but always to a decline." National Socialism will guarantee that this won't happen again, the article concludes.

Strictures on Poland

This is quite in conformity with earlier statements by national leaders, such as "an independent Poland no longer exists, and in accord with German dispositions, an independent Poland will never rise again," or, again, "the Polish race is for us a source of labor and nothing more."

Conditions further east in Galicia are also not to the Germans' liking. Galicia, it is clear, the Third Reich considers it is free to administer as it chooses, since this Province belonged to Austria in 1914, and Austria has been incorporated in the Third Reich. Polish claims to Galicia thereby are dismissed as temporary, like the peace treaties ending World War I.

The popular feeling which welcomed German invasion in Galicia as a deliverance from Soviet domination is today much less pro-German. Reasons for this are not far to seek. Farmers fear that the Germans intend to set up German farmers as a special privileged class, more and more farming families have to "volunteer" for work in Germany, while poorer farmers are discontented because they see themselves developing into a new serf class.

In towns small shopkeepers who first welcomed German "liberation" from the Jews now see German competition in industry and commerce as a menace, and up to date the Germans have made no effort to restore private property as earlier was promised. With living conditions becoming more difficult, as prices are high and food short, this class is becoming more anti-German.

But the most discontented class in Galicia has been the intelligentsia, not simply because their material position is bad, but also because they feel that they have been deceived by Hitler, who encouraged them to believe a German victory would mean establishment of an independent self-governing Ukraine, including Galicia.

But after the German armies conquered Poland and the Ukraine, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi philosopher, and Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, decided otherwise, and the Galician intelligentsia today cannot hope for anything more than a puppet Ukrainian state under German domination and without Galicia.

Dr. Rosenberg as Hitler's administrator of German territories in Eastern Europe has shown by his actions that Ukrainian personalities who earlier put their faith in German promises can expect nothing more than to be used as advisers or agents of German domination policy.

Such a future does not satisfy them, and it is therefore not surprising that these Ukrainian leaders today ask themselves how much will be realized of their national hopes if Nazi totalitarianism dominated Eastern Europe permanently.

Coffee Ration Due to Begin November 28

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Coffee will be rationed starting at midnight, Nov. 28, at a rate of one pound every five weeks for each person over 15 years old, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

On the basis of 35 to 40 cups to the pound, the ration means slightly more than a cup a day a person.

Retail sales will be halted at midnight, Nov. 21, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said, for a week-long freeze during which grocers will stock their shelves for the start of rationing.

The first rationed coffee will be purchased on the last stamp in the sugar ration book, stamp No 28. Subsequent rations will be issued by working backward through the sugar book, using stamps No. 28 to No. 19, in sequence.

The War Production Board ordered OPA to take control of consumer distribution to assure an equal supply for all, Mr. Henderson said, and attributed the emergency action mainly to "excessive buying by consumers." Reports of hoarding, over buying, and runs on dealers' supplies have been reaching Washington from many cities for three weeks.

Eligibility will be determined by the age shown on war ration book No. 1—the sugar book. If the age shown when the book was issued in May was 15 or older, the holder is entitled to coffee rations; if 14 or younger, the book is not valid for coffee purchases. Use of the book for sugar will continue as in the past.

Full details of beverage rationing, including the method of distribution to hotels, restaurants, and other commercial users, will be given out in the next few days, OPA said.

Behind the whole problem is the shortage of shipping; there is ample coffee in Brazil, biggest United States source of imports, and at least normal supplies are in this country. However, even in normal times only a two- or three-months' supply is held in this country. Added to the shipping uncertainty is the steeply mounting military demand and bigger civilian purchasing power.

Universal Ration Book on the Way

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WAR RATION BOOK TWO

IDENTIFICATION

THIS BOOK NOT VALID

(Name of person to whom book is issued)

(Street number or rural route)

(City or post office) (State) (Age) (Sex)

ISSUED BY LOCAL BOARD NO. (County) (State)

(Street address of local board) (City)

By (Signature of issuing officer)

SIGNATURE

(To be signed by the person to whom this book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf)

WARNING

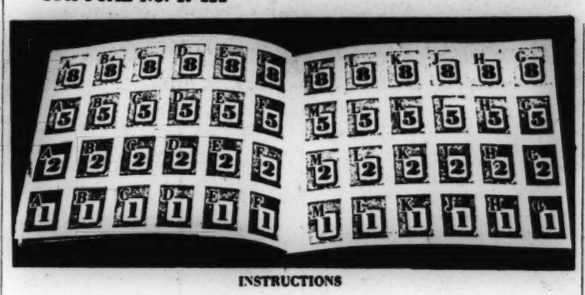
1 This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell or give it to any other person or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods for the person to whom it was issued.

2 This book must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it, if the person to whom it was issued is inducted into the armed services of the United States, or leaves the country for more than 30 days, or dies. The address of the Board appears above.

3 A person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it.

4 PERSONS WHO VIOLATE RATIONING REGULATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO $10,000 FINE OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.

OPA Form No. R-121 16—30859-1



INSTRUCTIONS

1 This book is valuable. Do not lose it.

2 Each stamp authorizes you to purchase rationed goods in the quantities and at the times designated by the Office of Price Administration. Without the stamps you will be unable to purchase those goods.

3 Detailed instructions concerning the use of the book and the stamps will be issued from time to time. Watch for those instructions so that you will know how to use your book and stamps.

4 Do not tear out stamps except at the time of purchase and in the presence of the storekeeper, his employee, or a person authorized by him to make delivery.

5 Do not throw this book away when all of the stamps have been used, or when the time for their use has expired. You may be required to present this book when you apply for subsequent books.

Rationing is a vital part of your country's war effort. This book is your Government's guarantee of your fair share of goods made scarce by war, to which the stamps contained herein will be assigned as the need arises.

Any attempt to violate the rules is an effort to deny someone his share and will create hardship and discontent.

Such action, like treason, helps the enemy.

Give your whole support to rationing and thereby conserve our vital goods. Be guided by the rule:

"If you don't need it, DON'T BUY IT."

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942 16—30860-

Associated Press from OWI

Ready for the Public Early in 1943

Top: Front cover of "war ration book two." Center: Inside pages of the new ration book containing coupons which bear both a number and a letter. Each book contains eight pages of 24 coupons each. Half the pages are colored red and half green. The combination of color, number and letter on each stamp will permit great variation in use of the book. Below: Back cover of the new ration book.

Printing of 150,000,000 Ration Books Soon to Start on Presses of the Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced over the week end that sample copies of its new universal ration book were off the press.

Mass printing of 150,000,000 copies of the ingeniously prepared books, designed to handle any ration program which arises, will start in a few lays on "almost all the printing presses in the United States capable of turning out the books."

War ration book number two will be in the hands of the public, OPA said, about the first of the year, a date which corresponds with the previously announced starting time for meat rationing.

Two complete ration programs can be handled for at least six months by the new all-purpose ration book, which is the first of a series of three or four roughly similar books to be issued in succeeding months. The books are designed to handle either a straight coupon system, like sugar rationing, or a point system like that used in England for clothing.

Each book contains eight pages of 24 coupons each. Half the pages are colored red, half green. Every coupon bears a number and a letter. All coupons in the top row on each page beat the numeral 8. Thesecond row 5, third row 2, and bottom row 1.

The combination of color, number and letter on each stamp will permit great variation in use of the book. Under a point rationing system, for instance, a stamp numbered 2 might buy two pounds of a rationed commodity, the stamp number 5, five pounds; or two stamps might be turned in, A 1 and A 5 to buy six pounds. A straight weekly or monthly ration system, like that for sugar, could be handled with different colored stamps for each commodity.

The books will be printed on safety paper. Manufacturers of this counterfeit-foiling paper had to run their plants 30 days to get enough paper ahead to permit a start on the vast printing job, OPA reported.

The books will require 3,000,000 pounds of paper, and the pasting of pages to the heavy manila cover will require 7,500 gallons of paste.

Mrs. Roosevelt Pays Visit To British Air Ferry Service

Continued from Page 1

est about it all she says she is "still in school about it."

Socks and Mail

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—"Thicker socks and more letters from home" were listed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the primary needs of American soldiers whom she has visited here.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who today is off on a visit to a Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service unit, spent most of yesterday inspecting units of American soldiers encamped in England.

"You may not get thicker socks right away, because it takes a lot to change things the Army does," she said in a brief speech to a cafeteria crowd at the Washington Club, the American Red Cross' biggest servicemen's center in London.

"I learned also that you would like more letters. One of you told me he hasn't had any mail for two months.

"My boy in the Solomons said the thing they missed most was mail. It's almost impossible to get letters to them out there, but there's no reason you shouldn't get more mail here."

Which Son in Solomons?

She failed to say which of her sons is in the Solomons but Maj. James Roosevelt of the Marines last was reported in Southwest Pacific.

American soldiers were on hand early to give her a cheery greeting. Doughboys were at the gate of Buckingham Palace, where Mrs. Roosevelt is a guest of the royal family, and when she drove out this morning they yelled, "Hello, Eleanor."

Yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt visited an air base and made a short address to the personnel. She stood on a hangar platform in front of Lockheed Hudson bomber engines decorated with United States flags, and was introduced by Col. J. J Llewellin, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Antiaircraft Inspected

Her itinerary today included an inspection of an antiaircraft gun site partly staffed by women.

Mrs. Roosevelt went about London in a United States Embassy car accompanied by Harvey Gibson, American Red Cross Commissioner to Britain, and Dorsey Fisher, Embassy Secretary.

Mrs. Roosevelt spent last night with the royal family.

After tea, the King and Queen and their guests gathered around a log fire and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose fired questions at Mrs. Roosevelt about American youth organizations.

Princess Elizabeth also showed a newsreel she took of the royal family's home life and of the King and Princess Margaret Rose stalking deer in Scotland.

Dignitaries Come Up

At a signal they broke off all conversation and scurried into the open to stand in front of their planes, which were lined up facing the airdrome. A procession of bobbing umbrellas came out of the distance toward them. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Col. J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Aircraft Production, came up. Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the girls, asking them where they were from.

After this inspection, three guests came onto the platform, the two ladies sitting down while Colonel Llewellin delivered a welcoming address. Behind the platform was a navy blue line of ATA girls, to the right of it a gray-blue line of WAAFS and to the left the un-uniformed mosaic of the office staff. The mechanics, I noticed, had multiplied on that Hudson and were now very busy on both wings as well as inside.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Costume

Mrs. Roosevelt wore the costume she arrived in, the by now celebrated hat which has been described as cranberry, garnet, cherry, Burgundy and every other shade in the red gamut, the black coat, blue fox and rather delicate looking American shoes. Mrs. Churchill wore a gray astrakhan coat and a russet dress and matching colored scarf very becomingly twisted around her head. She carried a brown umbrella.

Colonel Llewellin closed with a complimentary gesture to the two famous women on the platform who were, he said, "the wives of perhaps the two most remarkable men in the world today."

There was great applause for this and for Mrs. Roosevelt when she came to the microphone. There is a casual friendliness about her manner which makes any stiffness on occasions of this kind impossible. She spoke simply and briefly, saying again how grateful she is to be here and of how, above all, she wants to learn not only how things are done here, but also about the temper which everyone over here is putting into their work.

"I have never before seen women used in the kind of work that is being done here," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The more I can learn the more useful I shall be when I return home."

In the Bag

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The main curiosity of English reporters about Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby is what she carries in her leather shoulder-strap bag.

The Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who came on a plane with Mrs. Roosevelt to inspect British women's war services and return the American visit of Mrs. Jean Knox, head of the British Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service held a press conference.

The bag was the center of interest.

Questioned, Mrs. Hobby listed the contents as: A vanity case, an officer's identification card, odd papers, and "the usual things a woman carries in her purse."

Mrs. Hobby appeared in uniform with her aide, Lieut. Betty Bandel, and three United States Army officers.

She opened a small office of her own in an Army office building. Yesterday she visited British air bases and saw British ATS and WAAFS at work, which includes everything from driving cars and waiting on the table to manning barrage ballons, repairing airplane engines and working antiaircraft gun posts.

Asked if there was any intention to put the Waacs on such work, Mrs. Hobby explained they were restricted by law to non-combatant service and any change would be a matter of "War Department policy."

She said that white and Negro Waacs were coming to England but could not say when or how many

Mrs. F. D. R. Hears First British Alert

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 26

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heard her first British air raid alert today while addressing a group of girls at the Home Counties Auxiliary Territorial Service Training Center. Obviously unperturbed, she continued talking. The girls cheered when she had finished.

Earlier, she had visited an ATS base at a Home Counties airport and talked to a group of 22 American girls who are ferry pilots.

Security Plan Open to Study By Mrs. F. D. R.

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to Great Britain will give the President's wife, who often acts as the Chief Executive's eyes and ears, confidential advance information on the biggest scheme for social insurance ever worked out in an English-speaking country, which is about to be reported by Sir William Beveridge in behalf of a British Government committee.

Sir William stayed at the White House in 1933. He is head of University College, Oxford, and a year ago was put in charge of a committee to investigate every branch of the ramified British social services.

The 80,000-word report comprising the biggest social survey ever undertaken in Britain, is now all but complete and will be published in a week or so. It will be of particular interest to Mrs. Roosevelt because the New Deal based its own 1933-35 social reforms almost entirely on earlier legislation enacted in Great Britain.

Much of the Roosevelt legislation that at the time seemed revolutionary in the United States had actually been in effect for from 20 to 30 years in Great Britain, and in some cases for as much as 50 years in Scandinavian countries and Germany.

Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival in Britain occurred, by a coincidence, just as Britain, under the stress and intellectual ferment of the war, appears to be preparing to push its own social legislation still further ahead, to guard the individual's interests by collectivized action. It coincides with an extraordinary campaign for a better social order being pushed by the established church, under the leadership of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York in fields that seem radical by American standards.

The background of the situation is that after three years of effort and sacrifice the British man-in-the-street is crying for specific war goals to justify his struggle.

The Beveridge report must be adopted by Parliament to become effective. It is known, however, that it will propose unification of all forms of social insurance now in existence, under a new Ministry, and including provisions for unemployment, socialized medicine, pensions, workmen's compensation and public assistance generally.

The program in effect would pool existing state insurance, with probable single weekly contributions by workers on an actuarial basis, and guarantee the individual certain benefits in case of unemployment, ill health, maternity, old age, widowhood, and burial expenses, and cover certain forms of industrial assurance now in private hands. It would reduce emphasis on means tests, doles and recourse to private charity. The scope of the legislation would presumably be broadened in some cases even to include housewives.

Labor and liberal parties will almost certainly support the findings of the Beveridge report, and the question of its success will presumably turn on the attitude of the Conservative Party. In the past the latter in Britain has had a reputation for enacting social reforms on the same theory that led Bismarck to push sweeping legislation "to postpone the revolution."

The Beveridge Committee was named by the Churchill Government. Sir William is a distinguished, nonpolitical figure, universally respected. He won the singular honor of "triple first" at Oxford in his school days, which meant that he got highest honors in the three chief educational fields. Gladstone won fame by a lesser feat, gaining merely a "double first."

In the course of an active career Sir William has been a Warden at Toynbee Hall and an editorial writer for the brilliantly Conservative London Morning Post—now merged with the Telegraph. He aided David Lloyd George in World War I at the Ministry of Munitions, which led the Welshman to the Premiership and headed up major inquiries on labor, coal and food rationing problems among others. Although a bachelor, Sir William a quarter of a century ago compiled an anthology on "Thoughts on Woman," and in the last war he invented "Swish," a submarine war game.

Next Tire Recap Quota Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A quota of 1,090,206 recap tires or recapping services, under which passenger car operators would apply either for recap tires or for certificates to enable them to have their tires recapped, was established today by the Office of Price Administration for rationing in November.

The October quota was 939,940.

OPA also increased from 98,755 to 134,470 the quota of Grade 2 new tires available to certain classes of war workers when their casings are not recappable.

The increases, OPA said, reflected two substantial expansions in the eligibility list announced recently

In the special war worker classification, all members of group-ride clubs were made eligible for recaps or grade two tires, instead of only one member, the previous limit. This expansion of the list became effective Oct. 13 and was followed by an order making members of group-ride clubs regardless of occupation eligible for tires or services left over under recapping quotas in the closing days of a month, after the needs of other eligibles have been satisfied.

The November quota of new passenger car tires for rationing to eligibles on List A, which includes cars in the most essential services, is slightly below the October allotment—60,513, compared with 60,676.

The passenger car inner tube quota was reduced from 315,138 in October to 148,037 for November, and local boards were instructed to issue no tube certificates unless an applicant s old tubes were "utterly beyond repair."

Forces in Ulster Are Warned To Shun Argument on Politics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—American soldiers and sailors in Northern Ireland are advised not to argue religion or politics.

In a new pocket guide issued jointly by the War and Navy Departments, the further suggestion was advanced that Americans "lean over backward to make friends with the guy who talks differently, thinks differently, but fights the same war."

Americans in Ulster were admonished to guard their conversations because there are "two Irelands."

"Eire has declared itself neutral in the war," it was explained. "However, the great majority of the citizens of Eire privately hope for an Allied victory and the sinking of the German Battleship Bismarck is said to have been cheered more loudly in Dublin than in London.

"Nevertheless, Eire's neutrality is a real danger to the Allied cause. There, just across the Irish Channed from embattled England and not too far from your billets in Ulster, these Axis nations maintain large legations and staffs.

"These Axis agents send out weather reports, find out by espionage what is going on in Ulster. The Ulster border is 600 miles long and hard to patrol. Axis spies sift back and forth across the border constantly.

"Be on your guard! The Nazis are trying to find out all about the AEF. Watch what you say in public. Enemies are listening."

New Ulsterites Hit

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 26 (AP)—Under new regulations issued by the British Home Office, all persons who have become residents of Northern Ireland since Jan. 1, 1940, must obtain special police permits bearing their photographs to remain in Ulster.

Authorities estimated that approximately 75,000 persons would be affected by the order, which apparently was issued in an effort to facilitate the roundup of draft dodgers, fifth columnists and spies.

Undesirables will be deported and new immigrants will be required to obtain permits from the Ulster Government for admission.

The newcomers are mostly citizens of Eire who are engaged in work in war industries, but it is believed that a considerable number of English and Scots also came here to escape conscription.

Those from Eire will be carefully scrutinized before being given permits to remain, it was said. The new measures will enable the Government to keep a closer check on communications between Eire and Ulster and possibly help in tracking down trouble-makers responsible for recent nationalist disorders.

Rickenbacker Ship Had Crew of Six

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Seven Army airmen are missing with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker on his Pacific flight, the War Department disclosed Oct. 25 in an announcement which merely listed their names and had no results to report from the widespread search.

Six apparently comprised the crew of the plane. The seventh was a passenger, Col. Hans Adamson of the Air Corps, until recently on duty at War Department headquarters here.

The intensive search in progress since Wednesday by all available Army and Navy sky and sea forces has failed to uncover a trace of Captain Rickenbacker, renowned flying ace of the last war bound for the Southwest Pacific to survey the air forces in behalf of Secretary of War Stimson and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

Some hope was retained, nevertheless, that Capt. Rickenbacker and his companions still were afloat on life rafts which the plane carried. Other airmen have been picked up from similar rafts after weeks afloat.

Aside from Colonel Adamson, whose home is Washington, D. C., those missing include:

Capt. William T. Cherry Jr., the pilot, Fort Worth, Texas.

Second Lieut. James C. Whittaker, Burlingame, Calif.

Second Lieut. John J. Deangelis, Nesquehoning, Pa.

Staff Sergeant James W. Reynolds, Fort Jones, Calif.

Sergeant Alexander T. Kaczmarzyk, Torrington, Conn.

Private John F. Bartek, Freehold, N. J.

Puerto Rican Warns Food Almost Gone

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Filipo L. de Hostos, President of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, said in a statement Oct. 24 that the Island's supply of vital foods was near exhaustion, and warned of "disturbances" unless shipments are made "immediately."

Mr. de Hostos has been urging Congress to investigate the situation said to have been caused by wartime shipping conditions. Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico has introduced a resolution that would set up a five-man committee with $5,000 to make the study.

Mr. de Hostos said he had been advised from San Juan that supplies of nearly 50 vital food items "are completely exhausted" and stocks of other basic necessities such as matches, soap, and dairy feed "also are nonexistent."

Mexico Arrests Trio On Charges of Fraud

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Police announced Oct. 25 the arrest of three men wanted by the United States, Canada, and Australia on confidence-game charges involving more than $2,000,000.

Police Chief Miguel Z. Martinez said the men, picked up on request of the United States Treasury Department, gave their names as John Woolcutt Forbes, Alfred E. Dawson and Irving Garfunkel. He said Federal Bureau of Investigation men came here from the United States early in August but were then unable to locate the men.

Physicians Seek Legislation Change

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Some 700 physicians throughout the United States urged the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional Connecticut legislation which prohibits doctors from prescribing contraceptive devices for married women when necessary to preserve life or health.

The physicians filed briefs in support of a petition by Dr. Wilder Tileston, professor at Yale Medical School and a practicing physician at New Haven. He sought a Supreme Court review of a decision by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors holding the legislation constitutional.

A brief filed by 166 physicians in 36 States and the District of Columbia contended that "medical opinion with substantial unanimity supports the prescription and use of contraceptives in cases" like those involved.

Maj. Gen. Tinker Lost in Bombing

HONOLULU, Oct. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker was lost in a long-range, over-water night bombing attack against the enemy last June 6.

Disclosure that the general was on a fighting mission against the Japanese was made by the Hawaiian Department with announcement of the posthumous award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to General Tinker. He long had been reported missing.

General Tinker was the commanding general of the Seventh Air Force. His flying fortresses dealt especially heavy blows against the Japanese fleet and invasion force in the battle of Midway June 4.

The award said General Tinker participated in a night bombing attack during which his airplane was lost. Results of the attack are unknown.

General Tinker was the highest ranking U. S. Army officer lost in action in the war to date.

Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale succeeded General Tinker as commander of the Seventh Air Force.

Canadian Plane Crash Causes 16 Fatalities

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (AP)—Crash of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command aircraft on the north end of Montreal Island resulted today in killing of 16 persons.

Two of the fatalities were crewmen, the others passengers.

The plane crashed 200 yards from the Vote de Leisee Road, 2½ miles from the Montreal Airport at nearby Dorval.

RICHMOND, VA.
FLOWERS
—are a welcome visitor. Why not make this week-end brighter for someone . . . with a box of beautiful Mosmiller flowers!
Mosmiller Florist
GRACE ST. at 5th Dial 3-3453 ● 115 EAST MAIN ST. Dial 3-3462

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
Dry Cleaners
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23617
Six Stores in Norfolk, Va.

FOUR STARS FOR MEN!
★ Kuppenheimer Clothes
★ Manhattan Shirts
★ Heywood Shoes
★ Knox Hats
Jacobs & Levy
705 E. BROAD ST. RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA.

A Century in Virginia 1842—1942
THALHIMER'S
The Fashion Store of the South

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-3776
9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Argentina Appeasive of U. S., But Stays Definitely Neutral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru — The Argentine Government has lately been giving evidence of appeasement toward the United States, but there has been no intimation of any definite change of policy by President Ramon S. Castillo.

Many and varied developments on the home front have caused the Castillo regime to concern itself with its own internal stability and, temporarily at least, switched popular opinion from foreign to domestic issues. Only some complete or dramatic transformation of the struggle between the democracies and totalitarians could divert Argentine interest at this time.

President Castillo came back from his trip to the Bolivian frontier, where he conferred with Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, to find opinion as near revolt as possible in "state of siege" conditions. Congress, press, and the street were clamoring for a change from quasi-dictatorship and incompetent administration.

The businessmen appear to be turning against the Government. A crowded meeting assembled at the Buenos Aires stock exchange to demand a respite, or at least some releif, from taxation, state intervention and bureaucratic burdens.

Dr. Carlos A. Acevedo, Minister of Finance, was entrusted with the reply. The best he could do was to quote the Vatican in support of a conservative policy insuring a "just distribution of possessions."

The struggle to lift the "state of siege" continues with rising parliamentary and journalistic wrath. There was a storm of protest when a public demonstration at Lunar Park of solidarity with Brazil was controled by the police.

Out of this demonstration arose an incident provoking a serious dispute between the legislative and judicial powers. Two police officers assaulted a deputy, Dr. Julio Gonzalez Iramain, and were subpoened and arrested by a parliamentary committee.

Police in Assault Held

This was a disciplinary measure to uphold the rights of parliamentary immunity, but the courts ordered release of the officers. The Speaker of the Chamber, Dr. Jose L. Cantilo, refused, and both branches of Congress supported him unanimously. The doors of Congress were closed to prevent any forced release of the police officers.

Whatever may be the result of this dispute between Congress and the judiciary—and for the moment Congress has won out—there is increasing evidence daily of public impatience over the role assigned to the police, regular and secret, in enforcing the dictates of the Castillo Administration. The atmosphere is dangerously charged and many sparks are flying.

The unfolding has begun of what is believed to be only the first, though highly sensational chapter in the story of a national lottery scandal. The Government cannot escape its partial responsibility, because it appoints the lottery managers.

So far, it is definitely known that young boys, employed in the drawing of the lottery, faked one involving a prize of 300,000 pesos. They are now under arrest with other officials and the whole scandal is being investigated by Congress. Meantime it is as difficult to sell lottery tickets in Argentina as it is to import merchandise from the United States.

These are only a few of today's trials and troubles of the Castillo Administration. One could refer to other difficulties—even other scandals, the details of one of which are unprintable. All the time the difficulties and costs of living increase, mainly because of the obstinate refusal to co-operate with other American countries in continental defense.

General Justo Rises as Factor

Perhaps the greatest of the minor worries of the regime is the attitude of the former President, Gen. Agustin P. Justo, who is now very much of a popular idol because of his offer to serve Brazil and his demand for Argentine identification with the democratic cause. The general has many supporters in the Army—a point which cannot have escaped Dr. Castillo—and is known to aspire to another term of office.

It is not surprising in these domestic circumstances, to find some effort to appease the United Nations—and coincidentally, the Argentine people themselves—in questions affecting foreign policy. Stricter custody has been ordered for the interned officers and crew of the Graf Spee and, at long last, effective steps taken to dissolve German "fifth column" organizations masquerading as charitable and cultural associations.

What is most significant, however, are the Argentine negotiations with the United States for the supply of petroleum by this country to other South American states to relieve nonmilitary demands on Allied tanker tonnage.

It would be an opportune political accomplishment for the Argentine Government to be able to perform some service to the Allies, and especially the United States, so as to divert attention from the continued maintenance of diplomatic connections with the Axis and the obstinate refusal to be anything but completely neutral.

It cannot be denied that if Argentina, by more intensive production and increased rationing at home, could spare more oil for its neighbors, the United States would be spared considerable anxiety and effort in supply friendly southern neighbors, while the whole war effort of the United Nations would benefit.

Argentina, if capable of the effort and sacrifice, would not be unconscious of the assistance it would be rendering, though it would be making a mistake if it demanded exaggerated compensation. The service would be valuable but limited.

Curfew Lifted Upon Italians Of West Coast

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This City's North Beach section feels a lot better about the whole thing, now that Papa and Mama Lazzarini again can walk down Columbus Avenue after 8 o'clock at night if they feel like it. North Beach is the concentrated Italian quarter of a section of California with a strong Italian strain. Lazzarini is merely a common Italian name, used here to typify many residents of Italian origin who have not become citizens of the United States.

Noncitizen Italians are not "enemy aliens" any longer, but "friendly aliens," and Columbus Avenue, the Fisherman's Wharf district and other areas where Italian names adorn store fronts and office windows manifest a sense of freedom that they have not had for months.

More than just a sense of freedom, there is a feeling of "belonging" that was dulled for the whole community of Italians and persons of Italian descent when the general alien-enemy curfew and travel and other restrictions were ordered early this year.

Second, third, even fourth-generation citizens of the United States whose parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents came under the "freezing" order caused by war are lighter-hearted now that the military bans are lifted as to the average noncitizen of Italian origin.

Feel Complimented

Italians, Italian-Americans, and their sons and daughters feel highly complimented, racially, that the curfew and travel restrictions have been lifted from their elder noncitizens, whereas they have not been altered as regards Japaneses, all long since evacuated, or noncitizens of German origin.

Although some of the once-taken-for-granted freedoms have been restored for the Italian noncitizen rank and file, a considerable number of specific exceptions are being made, and the individuals who are thus set apart are being exiled from the area within jurisdiction of the Western Defense Command, either as "dangerous" or "potentially dangerous" because of their sympathies for enemy governments.

Some of the exiles are Italians, some are Germans. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Wartime Civilian Control Administration of the Army's Western Defense Command are in the midst of a weeding-out process which, it has been hinted, may result later in a lightening of restrictions now held on German aliens. German aliens are much less numerous in San Francisco and all California than are Italian aliens.

There was no public celebration of the lifting of the wartime limitations from Italian aliens. The lifting order went into effect at one minute past midnight, for one thing. The following night after the ordinary "curfew" for Italian aliens—it seemed to a reporter who went down to see—there was more levity than there had been for a long time along Columbus Avenue. Perhaps there were no more senior residents on the streets and corners of that teeming portion of San Francisco; only one who lives there could tell. But there were some, some whose English was heavily accented, some who spoke unabashedly in their native tongue, Italian.

Last January and February and March, in stunningly quick succession, the noncitizen Italians, even those whose names had been transmitted to junior generations of well-known, able, and unquestionedly loyal American citizens, came under a series of military orders. First cameras, shortwave radios, and weapons of all kinds were called for. Then the curfew order kept them in their homes during the hours of darkness. Next it was ordered that they could not travel more than five miles from their homes except when on their way to or from their work.

Now all that is changed. The Attorney General in Washington first made a rescindment. This has been complemented by a similar order from Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt of the Western Defense Command.

There's many a smile up and down the fruit—and grape-growing counties of Coastal and inland California, on faces to which for months such smiles have been rare. A load of worry has been lifted. The Japanese had been evacuated, hadn't they? Who knew what might come? Today's smiles on the faces of many Italian noncitizens have gratitude behind them.

These elder noncitizens now have, according to the Attorney General in Washington, "the exoneration which they have so well earned. . . ."

There are those who see in this winning of Governmental confidence more than a mere internal manifestation of good will; they see beyond it into possibilities of a change in this nation's relations with Italy. Who knows?

New York 'Typos' Indorse Federal Suit Against AP

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—A resolution indorsing "the action of the Justice Department in seeking to enjoin the Associated Press, its members and its directors from alleged violations of the antitrust law" was adopted here by the forty-ninth semi-annual Empire Typographical Conference.

The 45 delegates from typographical unions in New York State added that "we highly commend the action of the attorney general of the United States in prosecuting this action."

Too Big for a Purse



Wide World

Yes—She's Carrying a Mailbag

With more and more college men being called into active war duty, co-eds are rapidly learning jobs traditionally done by men at the University of Chicago. The University's Placement Bureau reports an increasing number of requests for women to take over part-time positions on the campus. Here Dick Lott, student, asks, "Any mail for me?" as he meets Ann Erwin on her campus mail route. She is the first female "mailman" delivering faculty and interoffice mail for the University's Faculty Exchange.

Los Angeleans Seek to Aid In Molding Postwar Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—If the city they want rather than the world they want is still a major consideration with civic-minded citizens here, a recent luncheon meeting of a local organization called the United Nations Committee furnishes one of several current indications that an American metropolis such as this is becoming aware of the contribution its informed opinion can make to the world at large.

"Should there be a cooling off period between the armistice and the peace treaty?" was the question which approximately 30 men, including the Mayor of Los Angeles, a Czech patriot, an American jurist, a Dutch engineer, and an English author, discussed in an atmosphere charged with conviction that Los Angeles men and women, as much as any other, can effectively help to mold the postwar policy of the United Nations.

Answering the argument that discussing peace should come after and not before the war is won, James Hilton, author of "Lost Horizon," made this observation: "We may be sure that the Germans, who do not waste time, are discussing and planning the kind of peace they would enforce if they were to win the war, and short of winning the war themselves, nothing would please the Germans more than if we were to win it and not know what on earth to do afterwards."

Delay in Peace Declaration

Mr. Hilton summed up his argument with the likelihood that there will be no formally declared peace for some time—perhaps not for years—after the cessation of hostilities, and his view was seconded by Judge J. F. T. O'Connor of Los Angeles, who recalled Winston Churchill's opinion that the termination of the last world war came before the nations were prepared to negotiate a peace treaty.

"This should not happen again," Judge O'Connor insisted. "It is impossible for a peace commission to lay down the terms and sign a treaty immediately following the cessation of hostilities. World conditions change rapidly and no just and final terms could possibly be agreed upon and incorporated in a peace treaty."

Mr. Hilton and Judge O'Connor agreed in substance that the immediate problems of the needy people of Europe after the war would dictate what one luncheon guest designated as a settlement rather than an armistice. When Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. U. S. Grant, Judge O'Connor recalled, General Grant said, "Take your horses; you'll need them to plow your fields."

As for dealing with criminal responsibility for this war, more than one opinion supported the view that the devastated peoples of Occupied Europe would not wait for formal justice to take its course. "The people of Lidice," said one of the Czechs present, "are going to take things into their own hands." Observed a Serb, "When you come to dealing with the Quislings among the Serbian peoples, you will find that there will be no Quislings left to deal with by the time you get there."

World Convention Proposed

Now, therefore, urged another speaker during the open discussion, is the time to call a world convention of the United Nations. International laws must be changed or formulated before the peace comes. Against possible anarchy in Europe, the United Nations must be ready to maintain order on the continent.

A scholarly outline of armistice or settlement problems was presented by Dr. Vlastimil Kybal, distinguished Czechoslovakian.

"The great principle of the Atlantic Charter, freedom from want," he said, "must be put into effect immediately after the war through an economic and social policy based upon four rights of the masses: right to work, right to health, right to education, and right to social justice for the common man, with the understanding, expressed by Vice-President Wallace, that every right has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed."

Alexander Markey, lecturer and member of the Explorers Club, rounded out the meeting with a reminder that such a group as this, alert to the long-range demands which ending the war will put upon all people, must not forget to further the fact that spiritual rebirth is essential to the winning of real peace.

The United Nations Committee, of which Lech T. Niemo, Los Angeles attorney and Polish consul, is chairman, is a local independent organization working in co-operation with the Inter-Allied Council of New York City.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 15:45 a. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6; Jan. 3.
7:30 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WINX, 1340kc, on Nov. 1.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Nov. 1; Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Nov. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Nov. 15; Dec. 20; Jan. 17.

Two Army Fighter Planes Collide Over Atlantic

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Two Army fighter planes collided over the Atlantic ocean off Long Island Oct. 25 and plunged into the water, killing both pilots. The First Air Force identified the pilots as First Lieut. G. Kenneth Presthus, St. Paul, Minn., and Second Lieut. Otto J. Zugelter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Argentine Ties To Chile Close, Minister Says

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentine declares the ties between his country and Chile, South America's isolationist powers, were never closer and, in a remark obviously directed at the United States, asserted both were determined "to command respect for our respective sovereign decision."

The speech was considered generally to have been inspired in part by the recent Boston speech in which Sumner Welles, U. S. Undersecretary of State, accused Argentina and Chile of tolerating Axis spying.

It was considered significant also that he spoke during the presence here of Joaquin Fernandez, Chile's newly designated Foreign Minister, who is en route home to assume his new post. He has been Ambassador to Uruguay.

"One of the rules of good neighborliness consist of refraining from disturbing the peaceful and productive cultivation of one's heritage," Señor Ruiz Guinazu said in what was taken to be a reference to the Good Neighbor policy of which Mr. Welles long has been a champion.

It was learned that Señor Ruiz Guinazu toned down the original draft of his speech at the last minute to eliminate some other strong words. The occasion for his address was the 100th anniversary Oct. 24 of the passing of the Chilean national hero, Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins.

Señor Ruiz Guinazu declared that Argentina and Chile were never closer than today as a result of "our similar viewpoint in the conduct of international relations, our common hope for peace, our loyalty to the pledged word, our immutable and actively expressed determination to command respect—without aggressive boasting—for our respective sovereign decisions."

He conceded that Argentina and Chile had had their past differences and rivalries.

"We have given hospitality to one another's political emigres," he said, "but we have not fomented discord and uprisings on the other side of our frontiers. We have zealously respected one another's civic procedure."

"Our routes follow parallel courses and never again will conflict," he said. "Chile has a mission to carry out— this mission is in the Pacific. Argentine has one similar—it is in the Atlantic."

Both nations, he went on, are worthy of their missions because "we keep our dignity as free nations, our moral authority and our self-sepect are undamaged."

"We know that national unity is an indispensable requisite of every high undertaking and we cannot permit that sacred protection of our forefathers' homeland to be neglected."

Fernandez 'On Job'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (AP)—Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez took up his duties as Chile's new Foreign Minister today amid a clamor throughout the country for breaking relations with the Axis.

At the same time, reports from Valparaiso said police there had launched a campaign against German espionage activities and had detained four or five Axis residents.

Señor Fernandez, who replaced Ernesto Barros Jarpa, was sworn in as Foreign Minister yesterday by President Rios as mass meetings sponsored by the Democratic Parties and organized labor called for rupture of diplomatic ties with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Editors Appoint Group to Act In War Emergencies

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors have authorized appointment of a special committee of newspaper executives to act on behalf of the Society on any subject growing out of war emergencies.

The Directors adopted a resolution authorizing W. S. Gilmore, Society President and Editor of the Detroit News, to appoint a committee of five, including himself, to be known as the Committee of Government and the Press.

The Committee's purposes were listed as:

1. To protect the rights of the press, whenever and wherever they may be endangered.
2. To make available to the Government in its war effort the advisory facilities of the Society.

Besides Mr. Gilmore, committeemen are Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor, New York Herald Tribune; Dwight Marvin, Editor, Troy, N. Y., Record; Roy Roberts, Managing Editor, Kansas City Star; Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor, The Christian Science Monitor.

Appeal for 'Fifth Freedom' Made to Nation by Dr. Woolley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—An appeal to the American electorate, to the Administration, and to the lawmakers in Washington to add a "fifth freedom" to the "four freedoms," featured an address by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College, at a dinner which marked the close of the eleventh biennial convention of the National Women's Party here last night. Her appeal was for "the freedom for women to employ to the full their power in bringing about a better world."

Dr. Woolley saw "a word writ large on the horizon of our day." That word was "obligation," and she saw it pointing "in many directions."

Dr. Woolley was one of four speakers at the dinner. The others were Josephine Casey, labor organizer; Miss Anita Pollitzer; Miss Elizabeth Chevalier, author; and Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. The address followed greetings from Mrs. Harvey Wiley, National Chairman, the invocation by Dr. Ross Stover, Pastor of Messiah Lutheran Church, and an impersonation of Lucretia Mott by Kay Cavender, Program Chairman of the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs and Allied Organizations.

Miss Alice Paul of East Charleston, Vt., was elected National Chairman of the Party. Other officers include: Miss Laura Berrien, Washington, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs Clara Snell Wolfe of Ohio, Second Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Lloyd Williams of Connecticut, Third Vice-Chairman.

Dr. Woolley's view of the war-racked world was realistic in that she saw efforts everywhere devoted to the destruction of human wealth and achievement; of human life and human happiness. But looking beyond the material senses, she declared that, "born of this world tragedy must be the determination that this insanity shall cease, that the postwar world shall be a better world."

In achieving this, she called for the full employment of the intelligence, the resourcefulness of women—of their obligation and their ability to perform it.

"It is a gigantic problem that will confront humanity after the war is won," Dr. Woolley stressed. "It is a problem of learning how to live together, and its solution will demand the best that the human mind and the human heart have to give—the best, regardless of sex.

"Women, as women, have much to contribute to this solution—compassion, understanding, insight, an acute realization of the cost of human life so ruthlessly squandered in the brutality of war. Too long have women been relegated to the task of binding up wounds; the time has come for them to have a part in preventing these wounds—in other words, in the shaping of world policy. . . .

"It is difficult to find a word expressing just what women, as statesmen, would bring to this official task of creating a better understanding among races and peoples. Perhaps 'human love' is the nearest approach. Out of the depth of their conviction would come a warmth of expression that would go far toward the smoothing out of difficulties, the adjustment of misunderstandings.

"The second emphasis, is the obligation to extend the influence of women through the authority that comes from expert knowledge of the subjects upon which international understanding so largely depends. Knowledge is power, and I would have in the future a more equal distribution of this power, that the natural gift of women for human understanding may be augmented by the authority which springs from the knowledge of the expert—gained from experience as well as from study. Only opportunity that is equal — I do not say invariably the same — among men and women can bring this about."

The first day's proceedings on Oct. 23 began with a pilgrimage to Independence Hall. The session that followed was addressed by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, National Chairman; Miss Marie Bickert, Vice-Chairman Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus, with Mrs. Ellis A. Schnabel, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch and of the Convention, presiding.

Mrs. Wiley's address at Independence Hall recalled that after liberty was won, the nation's leaders met in this hall to form a more perfect union, and just as they foregathered there, so women were meeting there, "to discuss the establishment of greater justice and how further to extend the blessings of liberty to the women of this Republic. . . .

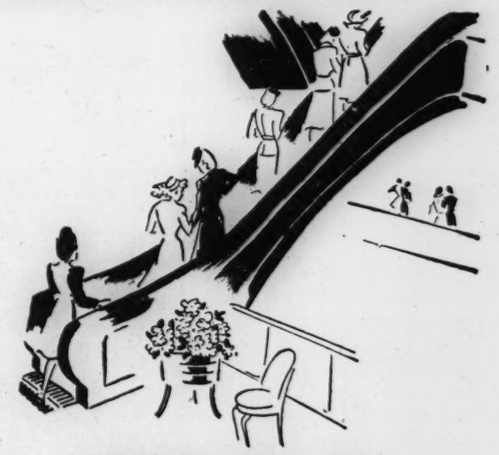
"Behind every man, as a man, today, stands the Constitution, while behind every woman, as a woman, stands only the English common law.

"Industrial laws, when applying to women and not to men, are among the gravest discriminations against women," she declared. "They close many doors of opportunity to women seeking employment, while women thrown out of work by their passage are invariably forced into harder and more poorly paid work, for which they must compete with one another. The so-called protective legislation for women only, which links women with children, instead of with adults, began years ago, in the transition stage of women's much-protested invasion of industry. Today when women are an established and increasingly important part of our economic life, justice requires that social legislation must be on the same basis for men and women."

LONDON, N. W.
STANLEY J. LEE
LEADING DRAPERS
Soft Goods
Lingerie
Millinery
Gloves
Loose Covers
81/83 Brent Street, HENDON
Phone HENdon 3311/12
127/139 Station Road, EDGWARE
Phone EDGware 0252-3

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

ALTHOUGH D. H. EVANS' SELLING SECTIONS HAVE BEEN CONDENSED—



—ESCALATORS AND LIFTS STILL RUN TO ALL FLOORS
Although several floors have been contracted to meet war-time conditions, and although a big percentage of the staff have joined the war effort, D. H. EVANS still offer the same courteous and efficient service in all departments even if you may have to wait a little longer than in peace time.
Escalators and lifts to all six floors
D. H. Evans
D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., Oxford St., London, W. 1 Phone MAYfair 8800

Come for comfort to
SAXONE
Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-Eez and Cool-ees shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.
SAXONE SHOE COMPANY, LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

North Vancouver: The Nova Theater, 1421 Lonsdale Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

England

Durham

South Shields: Hedworth Hall, Dean Road, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

Northumberland

Ashington: Princess Ballroom, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

United States

California

Brawley: Church Edifice, 268 Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Fresno: Church Auditorium, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Glendale (Society): Glendale Civic Auditorium, 1401 North Verdugo Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Monterey Park: Church Edifice, 400 North Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Porterville: First Congregational Church, Fourth and Mill Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Whittier: Whittier Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Connecticut

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 3. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Illinois

Blue Island: Blue Island Masonic Temple Auditorium, 12787 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Dixon: Loveland Community House, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Lake Forest: Gorton School, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Longcommon and Addison Roads, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

Indiana

Crawfordsville: Wabash Chapel, College Campus, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Murat Theater, Michigan and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Martinsville: High School Auditorium, South Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
West La Fayette (auspices First Church, La Fayette): Elisa Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Everett: The First Methodist Church, Norwood Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 27 and 29.
West Roxbury: The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Milton: Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Lowell: Liberty Hall, East Merrimack Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 146 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Michigan

Birmingham: Church Edifice, Chester and Willetts Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Jackson: Church Auditorium, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

Minnesota

Austin: Methodist Church, St. Paul and Maple Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

Missouri

Maryville: Central High School Auditorium, First and Vine Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

Nevada

Fallon: Lawana Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

New Jersey

Cranford: Roosevelt School, Orange Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Highland Park High School, North Fifth Avenue at Montgomery Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Early Place, corner Atno Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Newark (First Church): Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 6.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
West New York: Memorial High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

New York

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 8711 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., November 1.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 5.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., November 3.
New York (Fourth Church): Church edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., November 2.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, 8:30 p. m., November 3.

Ohio

Cleveland (Joint lecture): Music Hall of Cleveland Public Auditorium, 12:15 p. m., November 4. Radiocast Station WCLE, 610 kilocycles.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 5.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., November 1.
Mansfield: John Simpson Junior High School, West Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., November 7.

Oklahoma

Enid: Education Building, 8:15 p. m., November 3.
Guthrie: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 6.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 5.

Oregon

Portland (Society): City Auditorium, 1520 S. W. Third Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Tillamook: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

South Dakota

Deadwood: City Auditorium, Sherman Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Borger: Borger High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Bowie: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Vernon: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.
Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium, 4100 West Grace Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

Washington

Pasco: Church Edifice, Fourth and Shoshone Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Renton: Fay's Renton Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, Sixth Avenue and Sprague Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Walla Walla: Church Edifice, Howard and Newell Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5. Radiocast station KUJ, 1420 kilocycles.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1021 West Row Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Thumpy and the Whitewash

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Every day at quarter past five, Betsy climbed over the garden wall to see if Mr. Jackson's doors were locked. Once she found the front door unlocked but she knew how to drop the latch and lock it.

One evening, Mr. Jackson returned. Betsy, Ellen and Billy were playing in Betsy's garden. When Mr. Jackson saw Betsy, he paid her thirty-five cents and asked her if she would take care of the doors for another week. Betsy was delighted. She introduced her friends to Mr. Jackson. Then he said, "How do you think the house looks now, Betsy?"

"I think it looks nice," replied Betsy. "Of course, I've only seen the outside and peeks through the windows."

"Would you like to see the inside?" said Mr. Jackson.

"Yes, I would," answered Betsy.

"Well, come along, all of you," said Mr. Jackson.

The children climbed over the garden wall and walked beside Mr. Jackson. Thumpy, Betsy's cocker spaniel, trotted at their heels.

"Is there a Mrs. Jackson, too?" asked Betsy.

"Not yet," replied Mr. Jackson, "but there will be soon. I'm going to be married next month."

"Oh!" said Betsy, "we are all going to a wedding next month. Our teacher is going to be married. I'm going to use the money I am earning to buy her a wedding-present. Billy and Ellen and I are going to buy it together."

"Well," said Mr. Jackson, "I'm sure it will be a lovely present."

The Attic Stairs

Mr. Jackson took the children all through the house; he even took them up to the attic. The children thought the attic stairs were wonderful. They watched Mr. Jackson pull the rope and bring the stairs down to the floor; just like a big ladder. At the same time, a trap-door opened in the ceiling.

The children climbed up the ladder and went through the trap-door. Thumpy scampered up after them. Thumpy thought he smelled a mouse. He sniffed all around the floor, close to the walls. Soon he came upon a little hole in the wall. It smelled very mousy indeed. Thumpy lay down with his nose touching the hole.

"This is the biggest attic I ever saw," said Billy.

In a few minutes, Mr. Jackson and the children trouped down the attic stairs.

Mr. Jackson pulled the rope. The trap-door closed and the attic stairs moved up until they fitted flat against the ceiling.

"You would have a hard time getting out of the attic, if anyone ever shut you in, wouldn't you?" said Billy.

"You certainly would," replied Mr. Jackson.

When they got outside, Mr. Jackson made certain that the door was locked. "All locked up tight," he said.

"Thank you for letting us see the house," said Betty.

"Yes," said Ellen, "it's very pretty."

"They're swell attic stairs," said Billy.

"Glad you like it," said Mr. Jackson. "Wait until you see the future Mrs. Jackson. She's even nicer than the attic stairs."

"Gee, she must be great!" said Billy.

Another Invitation

"I say!" said Mr. Jackson, "how would you like to come to my wedding?"

"Oh! I would like to very much," said Betsy.

"I love to go to weddings," said Ellen.

"Oh boy!" said Billy, "more cake! And is there ice cream too?"

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Jackson.

The children said good-bye and ran back to Betsy's garden.

Just as Mr. Jackson was getting into his automobile, Betsy came running toward him. "Mr. Jackson!" she called. "Mr. Jackson!"

"What's the matter?" said Mr. Jackson.

"Mr. Jackson," said Betsy, 'Billy and Ellen and I don't think we can come to your wedding. But thank you for asking us."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Jackson.

"Well, you see," said Betsy, "we have only enough money to buy one wedding present."

"Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Jackson, as he started the car. "After all, you haven't known me as long as you have known your teacher."

Betsy ran back to Ellen and Billy. "It's all right," she called. "Mr. Jackson says we can come to his wedding anyway."

The children decided that, by the end of the following week, they would have a little more than two dollars, altogether. The next question was to decide upon the present for Miss Grey.

The children were all sitting on the garden wall, thinking about Miss Grey's present. Suddenly, Betsy thought of Thumpy.

"Where's Thumpy?" she asked.

"I don't know," said Billy. "I haven't seen him."

"He was over in Mr. Jackson's with us," said Ellen.

Betsy got down off the wall. "Here, Thumpy!" she called. "Here, Thumpy!" Thumpy didn't appear.

Betsy looked in the house but he was not there. Billy and Ellen called and called but there was no Thumpy.

The children ran back to Mr. Jackson's house. Thumpy was nowhere to be seen.

Just then, Betsy heard a sharp bark. It sounded far away. She listened. There it was again. "That's Thumpy!" she said. "That's Thumpy's bark."

"Sounds as though he was locked in somewhere," said Billy.

"Oh, Billy!" cried Betsy, "do you suppose he's locked in Mr. Jackson's house?"

"Betcha I know where he is," said Billy. "Betcha he's locked up in the attic."

"Oh, Billy!" cried Betsy. "Thumpy can't stay in the attic all night. It's getting dark now and he'll howl terribly."

"We'll have to rescue him," said Billy. "Wait 'til I do some exploring."

Billy went around the house and tried all of the windows. They were all locked. At last he found a little cellar window that opened when he pushed it.

"Hi!" he called out. "I can get in this window. Then I can unlock the front door for you girls."

Splash in the Cellar

Billy tried to see into the cellar but it was all dark. However, he crawled through the window and began to let himself down very carefully. Suddenly, his grasp slipped and he went down, "Kerplunk!" There was a terrific splash. Billy had gone right down into a barrel of whitewash.

"Help!" yelled Billy. "Help!"

The two little girls stuck their heads through the window. There was Billy, up to his shoulders in the barrel of whitewash.

Betsy took one look and ran as fast as she could, crying, "Father! Father! Come quick! Billy's in a barrel of whitewash."

Betsy's father dropped his evening paper. In a few seconds he had covered the ground from his house to Mr. Jackson's cellar window.

The cellar window was too small for Father to get through but Betsy crawled through. Father lowered her down beside the barrel. Then Betsy ran up the cellar stairs and through the house to the front door. She opened the front door and Father came into the house. He hurried down the cellar stairs. Then he lifted Billy out of the barrel of whitewash.

By this time Betsy's mother had arrived. She had brought a pair of Betsy's overalls with her and an old towel. While Father and Betsy and Ellen went up to the attic to get Thumpy, Mother took off Billy's clothes. There was a hose in the cellar so she turned the hose on Billy and washed off the whitewash. When he was dry, he put on Betsy's overalls.

Just as Betsy and Ellen and Thumpy were coming down the front stairs with Father, the front door opened and in walked Mr. Jackson. "Well," he cried, "I was just driving past and saw the lights. I thought I had better come in and see who the bandits were in my house."

Betsy and Ellen both began to tell Mr. Jackson about Thumpy and how Billy fell into the barrel of whitewash. By this time, Mother and Billy had come up from the cellar.

Mr. Jackson laughed. Then he went out on the porch and called to someone in his car. "Come on in and meet the bandits," he cried.

To the children's amazement, who should walk through the door but Miss Grey.

The three children rushed to her. "Miss Grey!" they shouted. "Miss Grey! Miss Grey!"

Miss Grey put her arms around the children. "Goodness gracious," she laughed, "I wonder if they will ever learn to call me Mrs. Jackson?"

"They just oetter," said Mr. Jackson, "for that is who you are going to be."

"Oh, Mr. Jackson!" cried Betsy, "it's the wonderfulest thing that ever happened. Now I'll see Miss Grey every day."

"And now we're only going to one wedding after all," said Billy.

"Yes," said Mr. Jackson, "but you can have two pieces of cake, Billy, and two plates of ice cream."

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)

The Story Starts Here

Betsy was very excited because new owners were going to move into the old house next door that had been empty ever since she had known it. Mr. Jackson, who had bought it, had engaged her to try the doors every evening after the workmen left, to make sure they were locked.

Wilderness Rivers

There are rivers
That I know
Born of ice
And melting snow,

White with rapids,
Swift to roar
With no farms
Along their shore,

With no cattle
Come to drink
At a staid
And welcoming brink.

With no millwheel
Ever turning
In that cold
Relentless churning.

Only deer
And bear and mink
At those shallows
Come to drink,

Only paddles
Swift and light
Flick that current
In their flight.

I have felt
My heart beat high
Watching
With exultant eye

Those pure rivers
Which have known
No will, no purpose
But their own.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



Fun, Fact and Fancy in Books

Book Reviews

For girls who like dog stories, "May I Keep Dogs?" by Kitty Barne, with pictures by Arnrid Johnston, is their book. The three young Lovells find that they must make their country home pay for itself if they are to keep it, now that Father was away on a secret war mission for the British Government. By accident, as it were, Thirza, the youngest, discovers that one way to carry on is to manage a dog kennel. The amusing as well as the difficult experiences, the practical information about dogs and their care, together with the author's understanding of young people, their interests and problems—all make this thoroughly warmhearted English wartime story delightful reading. This book is published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.

For boys we heartily recommend "Indian Paint: The Story of an Indian Pony," by Glenn Balch, with spirited illustrations by Nils Hogner. Little Falcon, son of War Cloud, Chief of the Piños tribe, chose for his own horse Shadow, the pinto colt, the horse that was to be his companion for the warrior's life that lay ahead for him. He knew that Shadow was the son of "the wild stallion," and told his father he had made this choice because he knew that Shadow would be big and strong, he would have the speed of the deer, the endurance of the wolverine, the fearlessness of the grizzly and yet be gentle as a lamb, he would be sure-footed as the mountain goat and wise as the gray wolf. His father was not altogether pleased with the lad's choice, but Little Falcon said to him: "When men see me on his back they will then see the wisdom of my choice."

The boy and his horse are so clearly drawn in story and pictures that we can but admire the self-reliance and courage of the young Indian and realize how genuine was his affection for his Shadow. This book is published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.

A Boy and a Book

We like "Dougal's Wish," by Leclaire Alger, because what happened to Dougal Maccolloch that summer at Millpond Farm—the like of which had never happened before—was all because of an old book of Scottish legends that he bought on his way home from school. There were three volumes, and the unbelievable title of each was *Dougal Maccolloch's Book of Queer Scottish Tales.* To be sure, the bookseller had warned Dougal: "Remember, now—I don't advise it! There's mischief in them!" And the little bookseller shook his head. But Dougal didn't care.

All the queer things began to happen when Dougal and his sister Margit each made a wish according to the instructions in the book. Allan, his older brother, was scornful and unbelieving. Dougal wished for something exciting to happen on their Pennsylvania farm.

If you like whimsical tales, you'll want to read about these events and about the kelpie that was the cause of all the fun and mischief, and how Dougal managed to find a way to get the kelpie back to Scotland—where he rightfully belonged. This book is illustrated by Marc Simont and published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.

Gay Verses

Three small attractively illustrated books of verses that children enjoy are "Top of the Morning," by Mary Jane Carr; "The Merry-Go-Round of Verse," by Lucia Cabot; and "Romney Gay's Picture Book of Poems." All these books contain verses about everyday things children do, and about the people, games and interests closest to them. Other verses are about things in the grown-up world that children long to know about.

"Top of the Morning," is published by Thomas Y Crowell, New York. $1.50; "The Merry-Go-Round of Verse" by John Felsberg., Inc., New York. $1; and "Romney Gay's Picture Book of Poems" by Grosset and Dunlap, New York. $.50.

Animals All

"Runaway Puppy," by Margaret S. and Helen Lossing Johnson, is a dog story printed in clear, large type and illustrated with these author-illustrators' own fine drawings. Heather, a little West Highland terrier, a brave little dog, is the hero.

Young readers will be interested in Heather's doings, to learn how he ran away, got into trouble, and how he rescued his friend Patch, a bull terrier. All the Johnsons' books are stories about and pictures of real dogs, each book about a different breed. This book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $1.75.

"Animals For Me" by Lois Lensk. is a book for the baby and for the very first readers. In this wee book there are pictures of a small boy and many different animals with a little writing that tells about the cat, the mouse, the dog, the cow, and so on until it says—as we must—"Well, that's all! So—Good-by!" This book is published by Oxford University Press, New York and London. $.75.

Florence Bethune Sloan





DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two black eyes look around to make sure all is safe

Sand Crabs and Their Ways

A Walk on the Beach—9

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

It is dusk. The beach seems deserted. Lonely, it stretches far out to a foggy horizon. It is a sandy strip that runs along the ocean on the New Jersey shore. Cool, salty wind sweeps across the grayish white sand. No sound anywhere, except the surf. In rhythmic motion, shallow waves roll up on the beach; one above the other.

Strange Doings

Yet, something strange is going on on that beach. As it grows darker, the beach becomes lively. Little whitish clouds flit over the sand. They are blurred and flickering. Swiftly they drift along close to the ground—the sand-crabs! A tiny noise—and they disappear. Noiselessly they lie flat on the sand, their sandy color making them seem a part of the beach. Some of them slip quickly into their sand mounds, or burrows. The beach seems empty again.

The surf hums in its low voice—swish, swish—it sounds through the night.

A sand crab appears at the entrance of her home. Two black eyes, club-shaped, look around to make sure all is safe.

"It's close in my burrow!" she thought. "That's why there is always sand in one or other of my eyes." She pulls down her sandy eye and cleans it with one of her claws. The other eye watches dutifully.

Very busily she now cleans out the sand which the wind has blown into her entrance. With arms full of that unwanted sand, she stands there and listens. Then she moves on to throw it down, quite a way off from her dwelling. That is crab fashion.

Crabs of Long Ago

But sand crabs had not always carried away sand, because they had not been always burrow-builders on the beaches. Long, long ago—maybe thousands of years back—the sand crab's home had been in the wide ocean. The ancient seas were full of them.

Somehow—no one really knows how and when it had happened—they had become beach dwellers. Perhaps the rolling ocean had thrown them out on the sand—and rolled back without them. The beach had been friendly and had given food and shelter generously to these strange creatures. Then the crabs began to like it. They even began to like their food, beachflies and seaweeds and bits of shellfish, and even turtle eggs for a special feast, when mother turtle had not been too careful to cover them well with sand.

Baby Sand Crabs

The memories of those bygone days linger still today with the sand crab. Back down to the ocean, all sand crab mothers go each spring to trust the waves with their many tiny eggs. There the baby crabs have their first swim.

And then comes a day when they return to the beach, real little sand crabs, dodging here and there as fast as they can go. Then it is that you can see them, flitting like little whitish clouds over the sand. For the sand crab's day is all around the clock, but it is the night they love best. Then they alone keep watch in the stillness.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of another walk on the beach.)

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Boys' Shirts and Shorts—Ages 6 to 16

Boys like the fabric and fit of this famous Nazareth underwear.

Mothers like to buy these styles because they are serviceable and economical. For 56 years the name Nazareth has been a guide to good underwear for infants one-year old and up and for boys and girls up to 16.



Illustrated catalog free on request

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway • Dept. M. New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Art Exhibitions in Cambridge—Two Plays Open in Boston Tonight

Contemporary Mexican Work On View at the Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of Mexican art will be on view through Nov. 14 at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University. It consists of paintings, drawings, and lithographs by contemporary Mexican artists, and the material is intended as illustration for the series of lectures at the Museum given by Prof. Justino Fernandez of the National University of Mexico.

While the exhibition is small, there is enough material in it to show the scope of Mexican art. There are some preparatory drawings and sketches to reveal the technical approach of the painters. Pre-eminent is the mood of seriousness, the reflective character of the Mexicans. Mexican artists have a rich background. They combine traditional elements with features of style acquired in Paris and in the general European background.

The Rivera sketches particularly show a grasp of problems of design in monumental composition with the help of great mural painters of Europe. They also show a predilection for well-ordered and decorative design. Compared with the too scant material available from the hand of José Orozco, the Rivera pictures are stylized illustrations, or graphic descriptions of the social scene and the fabric of life in Mexico.

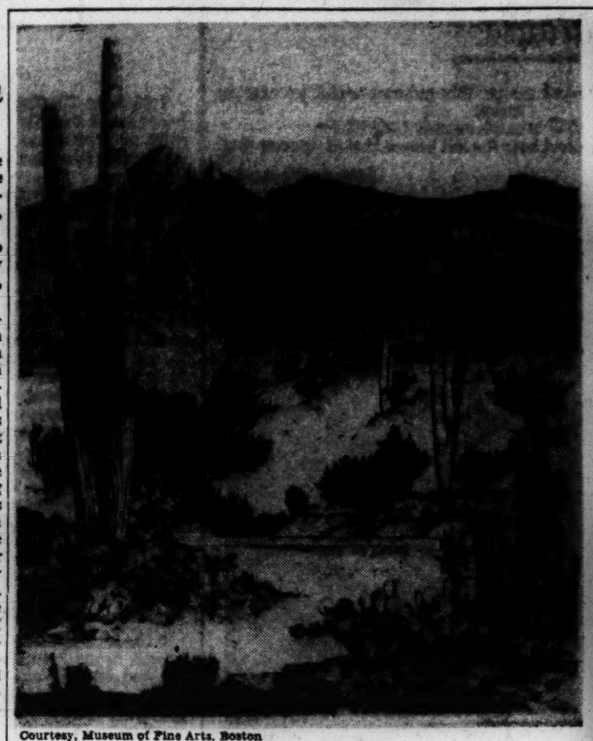
What comes from the hand of Orozco is heightened with a plastic treatment of surface that throbs with vitality. Orozco rises above the incident and the moment. He has the ability to select his material, present it with poetic force, universalize it.

In addition to exhibits of Orozco and Rivera, there are pictures by Rufino, Tamayo, Alfaro Siqueiros, and Federico Cantú.

This exhibition of urban Mexican painters is supplemented by an enchanting display of Mexican popular art. In comparison with the prints and paintings, these pictures by Jesús Reyes are playful and whimsical. Popular art counts for a good deal in countries that are not yet encrusted with modern sophistication. The Mexicans have their charming way of decorating household articles, shaping objects from wood, and painting them with exuberant, flowery patterns. We know their little painted pigs, their brilliantly colored gourds, their decorative household glassware. But Jesús Reyes' pictures are dramatic and garish silhouettes of fanciful characters, familiar probably in folk legends. There are animals, angels, odd people, portrayed in effervescent contours and appliquéd with tinsel, beads, and ribbons.

Such a spontaneous expression is a revelation of the talents that lie in human beings. In recent years we have come to cherish such dynamic, native expression.

There are, besides, Santos and folk portraits.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Catalina Foothills'

Dry-point by Gerry Peirce at the Museum of Fine Arts



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Towers in the Sun (New York)'

Pen and wash drawing by William C. McNulty at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Lear Drawings at Harvard

The current display in the large gallery of the Houghton Library at Harvard consists of manuscripts, publications, illustrations, and pictures by the English humorist, Edward Lear. While Lear's reputation is based upon his gift for writing "nonsense," he proves to have been a painter of inexhaustible application, traveling far and wide, making notes and sketches of panoramic views which he called "topographies." That untiring pursuit of beautiful vistas was characteristic of his generation in England. While Edward Lear does not compare with the top-notch landscapists, the water colors and drawings in the Houghton Library reveal notable talent. There are 4,000 of his drawings of landscapes, birds and animals in the library. More captivating, however, are the 250 nonsense drawings.

These latter were made for his books of rhymes and to illustrate his limericks. Here we see "an old man with a beard," in which were nested two owls, a hen, four larks, and a wren. Lear appreciated the forcefulness of abbreviation, a few lines could characterize the odd creatures very clearly, but if it was necessary to make a long beard look like a bird's nest, he applied himself to minute detail, to scroll, flourish, and spiral with admirable patience.

The now classical "The Owl and the Pussycat" may be seen as it emanated from the hand of the versifier and illustrator. The characters are sketched with exuberant inventiveness and they remind us of those enchanting animals that filled the margins of medieval illuminated manuscripts.

The drawings for the "Nonsense Alphabet," "Nonsense Drolleries," and "A Book of Nonsense" are as spontaneous and droll as the landscapes are serious.

Edward Lear, the youngest of 21 children in an English family of Danish origin, commenced to earn his living by drawing in 1827, when he was only 15. When he was 20, he had executed carefully the portraits of parrots for the publication "Family of Psittacidae." Queen Victoria, pleased with his talents, engaged him to teach her to draw.

From the magnificent collection presented to Harvard University by William B. Osgood Field, we conclude that while Edward Lear's better energies went into serious studies of nature, animal, and bird life, his sparkling gift for putting odd ideas into catching verses and enhancing them with entertaining pictures has secured his fame over the years.

Screen News

Paramount is planning early production of W. Somerset Maugham's new novel, "The Hour Before Dawn." Richard Aldington, English author of "Death of a Hero" and "All Men Are Enemies," is preparing a screen treatment.

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia has assigned Melvyn Douglas to the starring role in "Port Said," a story of the American Tank Corps, which will be brought to the screen with an all-male cast. Producer Harry Joe Brown will be in charge. The selection of a director will be made within the next few days. The screen play was prepared by Philip MacDonald.

♪ ♪ ♪

William Demarest, Julius Tannen and Frank Morgan have been cast in "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," which Preston Sturges is directing. Betty Hutton and Eddie Bracken are co-starred, and Diana Lynn is one of the top roles. Work on the picture has just started at the Paramount Ranch, 40 miles from Hollywood, where a small-town business district and residential section have been built.

♪ ♪ ♪

Aloysio Oliveira, Brazilian singer, and the music of Carmen Miranda's samba band, will be heard in Walt Disney's picturization of the popular samba which closes his musical feature "Saludos Amigos," soon to be released by RKO Radio.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harold (Gildersleeve) Peary will star in RKO Radio's "The Great Gildersleeve," a film version of his popular air show. Mr. Peary brings with him the characters who appear in his radio comedies, including Judge Hooker, Le Roy, Margie, Miss Amelia Hooker and the Negro maid, Birdie. The last-named role is played by the night club entertainer, Lillian Randolph, who portrays it in radio.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cameras have begun rolling on Paramount's production of "China" with a second unit company on location in Tujunga Canyon in the foothills of the Rockies to film scenes depicting the flight of Chinese refugees from Japanese bombing attacks. Two hundred Chinese extras will be used. Hal Walker is directing the second unit. The main company, headed by Loretta Young, Alan Ladd and William Bendix, begins work Monday under the direction of John Farrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brian Aherne has been assigned the starring role in B. P. Schulberg's production of "Blitzkrieg." Michael Hogan has written the screen play from B. F. Manien's original story. The tale concerns an Englishman who broadcasts what appears to be Axis propaganda, though actually he is a member of the British Intelligence Service.



Fogg Museum of Art

'Figure With Hands Before Face'

Drawing by José Clemente Orozco now on exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art.

Rachmaninoff Recital

Sergei Rachmaninoff at his piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon proved a number of points beyond much dispute; and first of all that he commands a large following of both the elder generation that has lived in a day of great performers at the keyboard, and of young folks who are looking for someone to express for them by way of music the meaning of their day and to give voice to their modern feelings and aspirations.

Next, he furnished plentiful evidence that the school of speed and brilliant execution that has succeeded the old romantic and sentimental school in no way gets ahead of him and supplants him as a public entertainer. Add to that, he showed himself a hardly-to-be-equaled master of form.

Let mere note of the first two matters suffice, the third consideration being the one that signalizes Mr. Rachmaninoff as artist and that raises him to particular distinction at the moment. For his career has meant a good deal more than playing the piano. It has meant composing as well; and not only for orchestra, but what is markworthier, because more difficult, composing for the piano itself. Most remarkable of all, he has composed successfully for the orchestra and piano in combination and has quite undeniably put himself amongst composers of classic rank with his piano concertos.

♪ ♪ ♪

He knows the mysteries of musical form, then, from the inside; no question about that. Yet he might be adept at handling form in construction and architecture of his own contriving without having knack for disclosing the form of other composers through interpretation. He might, indeed; but the performance of Sunday in the case of two works at least must have brought conviction to all listeners, both those carrying memories of the pianists of yesterday and those interested only in those of today, that he controls form to the top degree.

Not but that he made this perfectly evident throughout his program; still, where his mastery counted for most, fair to say, was in the second and third items, namely, Beethoven's Sonata op. 31, No. 2, and Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, op. 35. This is not to observe that Mr. Rachmaninoff made what is sometimes known as an "intellectual" presentation of the sonatas; for that would only be another way of excusing him for making them dull. But quite otherwise, he not only traced the outlines of them with matchless skill, he also filled them with emotion and passion. Suppose there to be something like the sublime in the Adagio of the Beethoven sonata; he found it; suppose something pathetic and terribly ironical in the Marche Funèbra episode of the Chopin sonata, he found that too.

♪ ♪ ♪

A recital has to be a day's work for a day's pay, and Mr. Rachmaninoff did full time and lent all-out effort. He opened with a transcription of his own of the Prelude, Gavotte and Gigue that go into the Partita for violin alone, in E major, by Bach. Is such an exploit in composition worth while? asks someone. Well, it serves as a piece for starting off a grand recital occasion, if nothing more.

The Partita was followed by the two sonatas. Thereafter, intermission. Second half, four Étude Tableaux, op. 39, by Rachmaninoff, played perhaps in a slightly apologetic manner, though energetically enough when the style and the mood of the music demanded. Finally, pieces by Liszt, and a group of pieces for the stay-after audience, which comprised of all but a few of those in the hall at the beginning.

W. P. T.

Willkie Talk Scheduled For Radio Tonight

The Dailer Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell Willkie will deliver his "Report to the Nation" tonight over all local stations: CBS-WEEI; Blue-WHDH; NBD-WBZ; MBS-WNAC; and WMEX at 10:30 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, sings Foster's "The Americans Come"; Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song"; Thomas' Air-Mignon and Tosti's "Parted," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, guest soloist of "Great Artists" series, will sing the Toreador song from Bizet's "Carmen" and de Rose's "I Heard a Forest Praying"; Donald Voorhees' orchestra plays Spencer's "Underneath the Stars" and Saint-Saëns' "Rondo Capriccioso," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Tuminia, Metropolitan opera coloratura, will sing with Reinhold Schmidt, basso, "Give Me One Hour," from Friml's "White Eagle"; her solo is Delibes' "Maids of Cadiz"; Percy Faith's orchestra plays the "Faust" waltzes and "All the Things You Are," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

As a salute to Navy Day and the one-hundredth anniversary of Navy Ordnance, "Cavalcade of America" presents Orson Welles and "In the Best Tradition," dramatization of the story of John Dahlgren, a young Navy officer, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Cecil B. DeMille presents a radio adaptation of "Wake Island" with Brian Donlevy and Robert Preston in leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Tyrone Power, soon to join the U. S. Marines, makes his final civilian appearance in the Screen Guild Players program in "A Yank in the R. A. F." Betty Grable and John Sutton, also of the original movie cast, appear with him, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Tuesday

Navy Day will be observed on most of the local stations, beginning with a salute to First Lieut. Florence MacDonald of Brockton, Mass., for remaining on duty at Bataan and Corregidor. WBZ-WBZA, 1:15 p. m. At 3:30 p. m. on WEEI, there will be speeches by Naval officers and Governor Saltonstall, WMEX, at 3:45 p. m. offers its tribute with music and speeches by a group of Naval officers.

Film Library Story

The rescue and preservation of films of historical value, as shown in the work of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, is the theme of "The Film That Was Lost," a short-subject just completed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It was shown recently at a preview party held at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-Third Street. "The Film That Was Lost," tells the story of the Film Library of the Museum and, from negatives in the library's vaults, presents film high lights of the past half-century.

Openings Tonight

At the Colonial—"The Pirate," extravaganza by S. N. Behrman, based on an earlier play by Ludwig Fulda, presented jointly by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild as the second in the series of subscription plays. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne head a cast which includes Estelle Winwood, Jack Smart, Lea Penman, James O'Neill, Maurice Ellis, Muriel Rahn, Walter Mosby, and Robert Emhardt. Lemuel Ayres designed the scenery and Miles White the costumes. Herbert Kingsley wrote the music and Felicia Sorel has directed the dances. Curtain at 8:30.

At the Wilbur — "Junior Miss." Comedy by Jerome Chodrov and Joseph Fields, directed by Moss Hart, and presented by Max Gordon with a cast that includes Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson, Gueritta Donnelly, Lynne Arlen, Edgar Mason, Marion Edwards, and Robert Baron. The single setting was designed by Frederick Fox. Curtain at 8:30.

Massey Deferred

Raymond Massey has been granted a postponement of the time for him to report for duty as a major in the Canadian Army because of his role in "Action in the North Atlantic" will not be completed by Nov. 1.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Legros—etchings and drypoints. Through October. Periodicals of interest to men in the Armed Services, Shellcraft loaned through the courtesy of Mrs. Ruth L. Walworth. Through Nov. 15.

Copley Society, 200 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Kenneth McIntosh. Through Oct. 30.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Umberto Romano, water colors by Arthur K. D. Healy. Through Nov. 17.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop, 58 Park Street—Prints of ships and yachts.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Henri Rousseau. Through Nov. 15.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Bartlett during concerts of Oct. 26, 27, 30, and 31.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Modern Mexican painting; Permanent collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic works of art and prints of the Masters; Roman coins.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-5; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-5; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 5 Sundays; closed Mondays. Open Oct. 28-Nov. 28: "The Guild of Boston Artists' 42nd Retrospective Exhibition." Oct. 28-Nov. 1: Irish Art in the Museum Collections. Recent accessions, including the Philip Ledingwell Spalding collection of Early American Silver; paintings by Ruberta and Robert Peake, and a group of newly acquired prints, including a number by contemporary American artists.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Contemporary Canadian artists. Through Nov. 10. Portraits by the Colonial American painter, John Greenwood. Through Nov. 6.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Frederick A. Bosley, water colors, pottery and miniatures by Robert N. Hedgpeth.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Lee Hamedl. Through Oct. 31.

Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Contemporary Portraits. Through Oct. 31.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of etchings and lithographs by Childe Hassam. Through Nov. 1.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Oct. 28.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—American prints, prints by Joseph Pennell, paintings of life in the Soviet Union by Doris Rosenau. Through October.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Law and Order." 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:30, 9. "Magnificent Dope." Henry Fonda. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:14, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—"Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Crossroads." William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:00, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Pierre of the Plains." John Carrod, Ruth Hussey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:50 a. m., 12:51, 3:40, 6:29, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:13 a. m., 2:05, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore—"Moontime," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 2:50, 7:05, 9:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Modern—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 8:00, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Girls on Probation." 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. "Mr. Neighbor," 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Sky," "Kaltenborn." "Top McCrary," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 7:50, 10:10. "Saboteur Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:35, 10:35. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth." "Information Please." "Our Last Frontier." "A Miniature Feature." "Life at a Dude Ranch." "Florida's Marine Studio," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:10. "Saboteur Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 11:45 a. m., 2:47, 5:40, 8:31.

Telepix—"Saroyan's 'The Good Job.'" "Information Please." "Divide and Conquer." "Lowell Thomas Travelogue." "Picture People," cartoons and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Mummy's Tomb." Lon Chaney Jr., 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05.

Uptown—"Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 5:00, 8:20. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:00 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:40, 5.

Allston—"Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey. 1:45, 5. **Regent**: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Princess LiLi," Irene Hervey, K. Taylor. 2, Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, "Sing Your Worries Away." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Men of Texas," "Battle of Midway." 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Listo Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 5.

University: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Joan of the Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "March of Time." 2, 7.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:15, 8:10. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 1:55, 7:35.

Codman Square: "Crossroads." William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:00, 9:00. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:47, 7:47.

Upham's Corner: "Last Mile." 1, 3:35, 8:30. 5:30 "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:12, 7, 9:37. "Let's Get Tough," Dead End Kids. 2:05, 5:35.

Park: "Sweater Girls," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 3, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45.

Hyde Park: "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2:13, 8:13. "In Old California," John Wayne. 3:30, 9:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Spy Ship," C. Stevens. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Broadway," Janet Blair, George Raft. 2:30, 8:10. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 8:35. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Mystic: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 8:30. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. 2:15, 8:35. "Riding the Wind," Tim Holt. 1:10, 7, 10:55.

Maplewood: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:25, 5:20. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Judy Ann. 3:15, 7, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey, Joan Phillips. 1:50, 7:30. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:15, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "World at War." 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Two Yanks at Trinidad." 1:50, 4:30, 8. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Pranchot Tone. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 3, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Give Out Sisters," The Andrews Sisters. "World at War." 2, 8.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey, Jean Phillips. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. "Grand Central Murder." 2, Boulevard: "Priorities on Parade." Ann Miller. "Grand Central Murder." 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Dorothy Lovett. "The Reluctant Dragon." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15:

Broadway: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "All-American Co-Ed." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Ilona Massey. "All-American Co-Ed." 1:45, 7:45. **Coolidge**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson. "Battle of Midway." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Fantasia." 2:30, 9:12. "Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 2:15, 6:30, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — MEN OF THE SKY

TREMONT — Irene Dunne, Lady in a Jam — FLIGHT LIEUTENANT

NORMANDIE — Joan Parker, Hi, Neighbor — RONALD REAGAN

BIJOU — Law and Order, Henry Fonda — MAGNIFICENT DOPE

SQUARE — MYS 1000 — Free Dishes 2 Tonks to Trinidad — WIFE TAKES A FLYER

UPHAMS — The Last Mile, Sky Devils — SPENCER TRACY

KEITH MEMORIAL — WALT DISNEY'S Bambi — THE STEWARTS

LOEW'S — Mickey ROONEY AYANK at ETON — "LAUGHTER SQUAD"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN — "DESPERATE JOURNEY" — Plus "Just Off Broadway"

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492

OPENING MON.-TUES. CONCERTS TONIGHT 8:15 – TOM'W 3

Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor

Program includes Shostakovich 7th Symphony

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • OPENS TONIGHT, 8:30 — MAX GORDON presents "JUNIOR MISS" — A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS — Authors of the Hilarious "MY SISTER EILEEN" — BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON — Directed by MOSS HART — EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30 — MATS. THURS. & SAT. — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present ALFRED LUNT • LYNN FONTANNE — "THE PIRATE"

BOSTON

Florence Crittenton Bazaar — Copley-Plaza — Tuesday and Wednesday — Oct. 27-28—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — BUD ABBOTT LOU COSTELLO — Pardon My Sarong — LITTLE TOKYO U.S.A.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.

ANGEL STREET — With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. 55c to $2.20 — Seats for next 4 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER

BLITHE SPIRIT — Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — Season's Laugh Success! JANIE — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 2:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Y. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4790 — Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — With A. H. VAN BUREN & ELAINE IVANS — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 all Performances ex-capt Sat. Evgs. 55c to $2.50 — Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CI. 5-5565 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. — No Mon. Perf. (Special Mat. Elec. Day, Nov. 3)

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Sonja HENIE - John PAYNE in "ICELAND" — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

"Rejoice evermore"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY HOUR it becomes clearer in the free world today that the responsibility of the individual must be clearly acknowledged. Each one must take his part in building up that firmness of spiritual rectitude which is our only sure protection.

Paul gave a three-point spiritual code of conduct for all men (I Thessalonians 5:16-18): **"Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks."** Many are asking in sorrow, or bewilderment, or desperate rebelliousness today: "How can we rejoice in the midst of world tragedy? How can we give thanks when we hear of destruction on every hand? Of what avail is prayer, and why does God permit such things?"

Christian Science leads thought away from any such drear sense of defeatism. It is constantly demonstrating the practicality of Paul's brave counsel. Did he not prove what he preached to others? And that, too, in the face of cruel antagonism and dense ignorance of what he meant by real joy and unceasing prayer and genuine gratitude.

Christian Science reveals that it is possible today to find assurance and to prove in large measure—as did Paul and the other early followers of Christ Jesus—that God's universe of Mind is ordered, untroubled, and eternally secure; that man in God's likeness, the real man, is safe and joyous in his God-given heritage of dominion. Christ Jesus' legacy was peace and joy to his followers—peace that is unknown to the material world's way; peace that no human will can make or take away. He said (John 15:11), **"These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."** Peace, joy, abiding comfort—these filled his thought and heart and permeated his final promises to his disciples when he was facing the darkest hour of his career.

Christian Science neither teaches nor encourages the passive attitude of thought which dismisses evil conditions as mere passing phases. Evil's claims to power must not be ignored but recognized as, and proved to be, misrepresentations of the divine facts of being, before we can enter into that joy which was the Master's, the joy which was Paul's "evermore." **"This is the doctrine of Christian Science,"** declares its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 304 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": **"that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death. The perfect man—governed by God, his perfect Principle—is sinless and eternal."**

Christian Science explains clearly that the Master's complete understanding of spiritual reality, his absolute acceptance of man's unity with his divine Principle, Love, enabled him to repudiate all false evidence that confronted him and to free those whom the manifold forms of evil claimed to possess. His prayer, as the Gospels reveal, was always effectual; his gratitude was instant and constant; his joy was the deep joy gained from the unfailing conviction that divine Love is ever present to true consciousness, and that man, in his real nature, is inseparable from Love and wisdom.

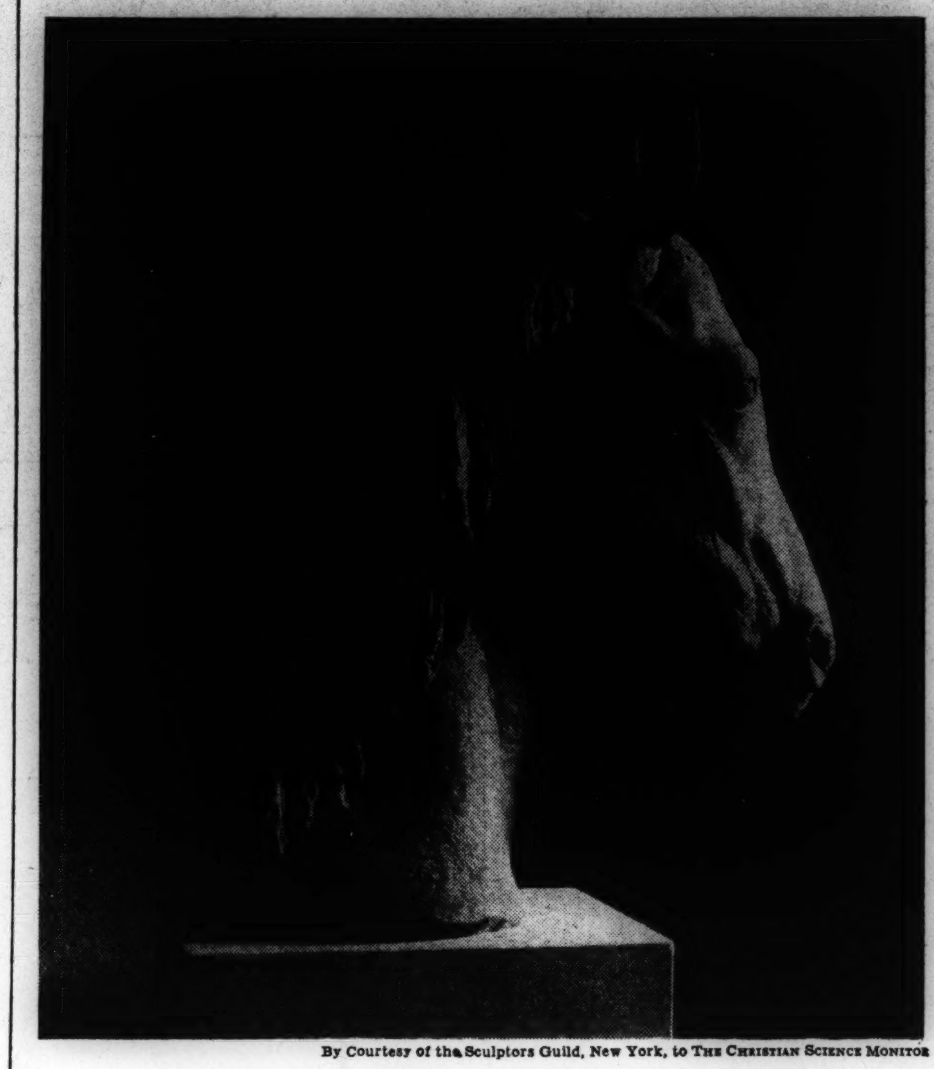
The following passage from Mrs. Eddy's writings gives a beautifully clear explanation of the Master's healing, saving work. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she says (p. 160): **"To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."** Truth never changes. It is only our concept of it that fluctuates, falters, and sometimes fails. But Christian Science is demonstrating today the same divine Principle which Jesus demonstrated and through its clear teaching and tender curative ministrations, thousands are learning that it is possible and practical to do in some measure the works which the great Exemplar did, and to rejoice in proofs of God's love and availability to meet the human need. It is clear that the Master expected such Christian activity on the part of his followers. **"He that believeth on me,"** he said (John 14:12), **"the works that I do shall he do also."** By the earnest daily effort to overcome false concepts, with their attendant evils, by faithful affirmation of spiritual perfection, we do indeed "pray without ceasing." For all proofs of God's goodness we "in every thing give thanks;" we "rejoice evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Gray Magic

Gray magic touches every bush and tree
For, though there is no sun abroad
today,
Sometimes a ray sifts through the gray
And makes this autumn world as new as
spring
Till crimson sumacs furled I see
And hear the last brown bird of summer sing.

MARION WOODALL



By Courtesy of the Sculptors Guild, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ARABIAN MARE—LIANNA": *Sculptured by Harold Cash*

THE SCULPTOR, Harold Cash, has found this beautiful Arabian mare to be an absorbing and challenging subject. He admits: "It is the first horse I have ever done"; and enthusiastically adds, "but not the last!" So intensely interested is he in his subject that he puts in ten hours a day working, most of them directly from the living model.

This head in cast stone has the grace, stamina, and dignity so characteristic of fine Arabian mares. It has, also, simplicity and restraint in its treatment; for the artist has desired to select, to suggest, and to simplify (as the real artist must in conceiving any work of merit), while losing none of the actual points in anatomy for which the Arabian is famous. For, as Mr. Cash emphasizes, it is these very points that he wishes most to preserve in his sculpture. Thus it is that, without being literal, he pleases both the lover of horses and the lover of art.

Mr. Cash was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, but is known throughout the country and particularly in New York, where he spends part of each year, and where he is a member of the executive board of the active Sculptors Guild. This organization each year sponsors an important group show of sculpture by members and non-members which is probably the largest annual show of its kind.

B. T.

Log to the Grove

7:00 A. M. Hauling the bicycle out of the basement, I find the rear tire flat. Visions arise of a repair job and a late start, but the trouble turns out to be only an unhappy valve stem.

That repaired, a family discussion begins about the right amount of luggage. It had been my idea to go lighter than light, with only tools, handkerchief, and comb. David Harum-like, I expected to meet only old friends, who would already know how I look, or strangers, who wouldn't care. Aletha, however, has other views. "You are going back to Walnut Grove after twenty years. Do you mean to say you would go right down Main Street after miles and miles on the road? Without even changing your *shirt?*"

So I take a knapsack and white trousers, clean white shirt, necktie, razor—everything. As I pack the stuff, I think of De Lacey and the elaborate outfit he used to carry on camping trips to Canada. He shaved every day in camp, too. "You get a better coat of tan," he explained. "And besides, it makes a good impression on the guides."

So, going back to the old home town, I shall at least make a good impression on the guides.

9:10. At the railroad station, with ticket bought to the jumping-off place and bicycle checked. "Please be sure it goes on No. 17," I implore the baggage man. "I'm riding on that train and I'll need it at the other end."

He looks at the clock on the wall. His eyes have the patient look that comes to railroad men and sailors. "There's eighteen minutes," he observes. "The boys ought to get it down to the train in time."

10:20. Aboard the train and rolling through the country with the cycle, let us hope, in the baggage car ahead. Along the right of way are cows in a pasture, and seventy-five crows flying over. Back from the railroad right-of-way is a new bungalow, set in the midst of barrenness. It has no porch. There are signs of grading and the first efforts at landscaping around the building. Somebody has built as much of a house as he could, and stopped. Some time later he will put on the porch.

The thing that thrills me most is the sight of someone—anyone—doing the best he can with what he has.

12:00. Noon. We pass a farmhouse, with the hands lined up outside, washing at a bench under the trees. The water bucket, the tin washpan, the too-popular towel, the cheap mirror hung on a tree—it is all familiar. We're getting into my part of the country.

12:45 P. M. We are at the jumping-off place. Nobody detrains but me. I run for the baggage car. A slim front wheel comes poking into sight, and the baggage man hands down my Hercules. Everything's all right now.

12:50. I head for the Home Café, one block away. The food is good; thick slabs of bread, meat loaf and gravy, noodles, cherry pie. A farmer sitting beside me remarks, "This is the best town in the county for grub. Three restaurants in town and two more out on the hard road. No one dares to let down for fear the others will get the business."

Outside, twenty overalled farmers show up. A waitress goes to the door. "You'll have to wait five minutes, boys. Another gang is just finishing in the big room." More threshers. They used to feed threshers in the farmers' kitchens, last time I was through these parts.

Leaving the Home Café, I find my wheel surrounded by threshers, examining toe clips and hand brake, reading the mileage on the cyclometer. They have many good-natured questions as I prepare to shove off.

I answer with equal good nature. I remark that it looks like a bad day for the restaurant business. "Why, sure," says one. "It's a-costin' 'em money every minute they keep us a-waitin' out here."

2:15. Twenty miles on my way. The country is flat and hot and the fields are full of corn, corn, corn. There are no horses in sight. An occasional tourist automobile whooshes by, and sometimes a farmer in a 1926 Buick.

The air is wonderful—a strong south wind that has picked up the unique fragrance of drying hay and shocked oats. Or is it the absence of city smoke that I smell?

This is the country where hybrid corn originated. Every other field is planted with it, with neat identification signs on the fences. It looks strong and vigorous, two feet higher than plain corn.

3:30. At the bridge over Cougar River. A rapid, generous stream, even in this dry weather. The country perks up a little here. Nice woods follow the stream, and west of the river begins a long hill, the first since leaving the railroad. Walnut Grove is full of hills, and I have been waiting for them.

4:10. I am three miles from Walnut Grove, and the courthouse tower is in sight. The town is lost in a green blur of trees.

I stop on a bank and rest. There ought to be an emotion here, at first sight after twenty years, and it seems odd that there isn't. The road is different, of course; it is going to enter town at some unexpected angle, I can tell from its curve. But there is the town, outwardly the same as it always was, and it doesn't seem that I have been away.

I wonder about Slightly. He won't be there, of course; linemen move around more than that. But he was the fellow who said: "You can't go back. Your mind can go back, you can remember how things were and laugh about the things you used to do and the people you used to know; but you can't go back and grab ahold where you left off."

After a while, I pick up the bicycle and start on. Walnut Grove, for better or for worse, here I come. And there's a pair of white pants in my knapsack.

JOHN F. HAYES

Suburban Sunset

November's setting sun images itself
In row on row
Of freshly polished panes.
Along the street each house
Has just been fortified against the coming
cold
With newly-puttied panes,
Washed and battened into place.
Soon a dusty wind, unseasonable rain
Or pelting snow
Will streak their freshness and dim the
sparkle
Of these shining window-panes.
But now homebound pedestrians
Are treated to twin sunsets—
Fire in the west and patches of flame
Set in each house
To the east,
And the travelers, already missing
The blaze of autumn foliage,
Give thanks for this double portion
Of color.

ELOISE WADE HACKETT

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 4 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name ....
Street ....
City ....
State ....
CSP-3

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb - Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS
Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalog will be sent upon request

Catalogs showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

„זייט אימער פרעהליך"

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

עס ווערט קלערער יעדע שטונדע אין דער פרייער וועלט היינט צו טאָג, אַז די פעראַנטוואָרטליכקייט פון דעם אינדיווידועל מוז דייטליך אַנערקענט ווערן. יעדער איינער מוז טהאָן זיין חלק אויפצובויען די יעניגע פעסטיגקייט פון גייסטיגער עהרליכקייט וועלכע איז אונזער איינציגע זיכערע בעשיצונג.

פולוס האָט געגעבן אַ דריי־פאַכיגען גייסטיגען געזעץ ווי אַזוי מענשען זאָלען זיך פיהרען (א טעסאַלוניקער ה:16־18): „זייט אימער פרעהליך. הערט ניט אויף צו בעטען גאָט. דאַנקט גאָט פאַר אַלעס." אין טרויער, פערצווייפלונג, אָדער אין שרעקליכער ריזיקאַלישער האָפנונגסלאָזיגקייט פרעגען יעצט פילע מענשען: „ווי קענען מיר זיך פרעהען אין מיטען פון אַ וועלטליכער טראַגעדיע? אָדער ווי קענען מיר דאַנקען גאָט ווען אומעטום הערען מיר פון חרבנות? וואָס נוצט אונזער תפלה, און פאַרוואָס ערלויבט גאָט אַזעלכע זאַכען צו פאַסירען?"

קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאַפט) בעפרייט דעם געדאַנק פון אַזאַ פינסטערען געפיהל פון האָפנונגסלאָזיגקייט. דיזע וויסענשאַפט ווייזט בסדר אָן די פּראַקטישקייט פון דער העלדישער עצה פון פולוס. האָט ער דען ניט אויספּראָבירט אַלעס וואָס ער האָט געפּרעדיגט צו אַנדערע? און וואָס איז נאָך מעהר וואונדער, ער האָט עס אַלעס אויספּראָבירט אונטער די אויגען פון אונמענשליכער פיינדשאַפט און טיפער אונוויסענהייט—אַלעס האָט ער אויספּראָבירט וואָס ער האָט געמיינט מיט זיין אויסשפּרוך, אמת'ע פרייד, אונאויפהערליכע תפלה, און געטריע דאַנקבאַרקייט.

קריסטשען סייענס ענטפּלעקט, אַז עס איז יעצט מעגליך צו געפינען זיכערהייט, און אויספּראָבירען אין אַ גרויסען מאָס—אַזוי ווי פולוס און די אַנדערע פאַרצייטיגע נאָכפאָלגער פון קריסטוס יעזוס האָבען אויסגעפונען—אַז גאָטס אוניווערזום פון געדאַנק איז אין אָרדנונג, אין שלום, און פערזיכערט אויף אייביג; אַז דער מענש אין גאָטס גלייכניס, דער ווירקליכער מענש, איז זיכער און פרעהליך אין זיין גאָט־געשאָנקענער ירושה פון הערשאַפט. קריסטוס יעזוס'עס ירושה צו זיינע נאָכפאָלגער איז געווען שלום און פרייד—אַ שלום וואָס איז אומבעקאַנט צו די וועגען פון דער מאַטעריעלער וועלט; אַ שלום וואָס קיין מענשליכער ווילען קען ניט בעשאַפען אָדער אוועקנעהמען. ער האָט געזאָגט (יאָהאַן טו:11), „דיזע זאַכען האָב איך צו אייך געזאָגט, אַז מיין פרייד זאָל אין אייך בלייבען, און אַז אייער פרייד זאָל דערפילט ווערען." שלום, פרייד, און ערבלייבענדע טרייסט—דיזע מעלות האָבען אָנגעפילט זיין געדאַנק און זיין הארץ און האָבען אָנגעטיגט זיינע שליסליכע פערשפּרעכען צו זיינע תלמידים ווען אפילו ער איז געשטאַנען אויף דער שוועל פון דער פינסטערסטער שטונדע פון זיין קאַריערע.

קריסטשען סייענס אין ביידע פעלע לערענט ניט און רעדט ניט צו, אַז מען זאָל נעהמען אַן אונטהעטיגען געמיטס־צושטאַנד בשעת* שלעכטע צושטאַנדען רינגלען אונז אַרום, אָדער אַז מען זאָל זיי בעטראַכטען בלויז אַלס גאַרנישקייטען. פערקעהרט, מען טאָר די טענות פון דער שלעכטעס ניט איגנאָרירען: אדרבה, מען דאַרף זיי אַנערקענען אַלס פאַלשע פאָרשטעלונגען פון די געטליכע פאַקטען פון עקזיסטענץ, און זיך זעלבסט־בעווייזען אַז זיי זיינען טאַקע דאָס, כדי מען זאָל קענען אַריינקומען אין דער יעניגער פרייד וואָס האָט געהערט צו יעזוס, דעם גרויסען לעהרער, און וואָס האָט „בעשטענדיג" געהערט צו פולוס. „די פאָלגענדע איז די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס," ערקלערט איהר ענטדעקערין און גרינדערין, מערי בייקער עדדי, אויף דער זייט 304 פון דער קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט־בוך, „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט אַ שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען": „די געטליכע ליבע קען ניט בע־ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. רויבט ווערען פון איהר אויסדרוק אָדער ציעל; פרייד קען ניט אין טרויער פערוואַנדעלט ווערען, דען טרויער און לייד זיינען ניט די בעהערשער פון פרייד; גוטעס קען ניט בעשאַפען שלעכטעס; די מאַטעריע קען קיין מאָל ניט פּראָדוצירען געדאַנק, און דאָס לעבען קען זיך קיין מאָל ניט ענדיגען אין טויט. דער פאָלקאָמענער מענש—דער וועלכער פון גאָט, זיין פאָלקאָמענעם פּרינציפּ, ווערט רעגירט, איז אָהן זינד און לעבט אויף אייביג."

קריסטשען סייענס ערקלערט, אויף אַ גאַנץ קלאָרען אופן, אַז דעם גרויסען לעהרערס פאָלשטענדיגען פערשטאַנד פון דער גייסטיגער ווירקליכקייט, זיין אַבסאָלוט אַנערקענונג פון דעם מענשענס פעראייניגונג מיט זיין געטליכען פּרינציפּ, ליבע, האָט איהם בעפעהיגט צוריקצושטויסען אַלע פאַלשע בעווייזע וועלכע זיינע אויגען האָבען דערזעהן, און צו בעפרייען די יעניגע וועלכע די פילפאַכיגע פאָרמען פון שלעכטעס האָבען שיינבאַר פערשקלאַפט. זיין תפלה, ווי די הייליגע שריפטען ענטפּלעקען, איז אימער געווען ווירקזאַם; זיין דאַנקבאַרקייט איז געווען שנעל און שטאַנדהאַפטיג; זיין פרייד איז געווען די טיפע פרייד וואָס מען עררייכט ווען מען איז זעלבסט בעצייגט, אַז די געטליכע ליבע איז אימער געגענוועהרטיג צו דעם אמת'ן בעוואוסטזיין, און אַז דער מענש, אין זיין ווירקליכער אייגענשאַפט, קען קיין מאָל ניט פערגאַנדערגעטיילט ווערען פון דער געטליכער ליבע און חכמה.

די פאָלגענדע שטעלע פון מרס. עדדיס שריפטען גיט אַ שעהנע קלאָרע ערקלערונג פון דעם מייסטערס היילענדע, רעטענדע ווערק. אין „דער ערשטער קירך פון קריסטוס, וויסענשאַפטער, און פערשידענע אַרטיקלען," זאָגט זי (ז. 160): „מען דאַרף לעבען אויף אַזאַ אופן, אַז מען זאָל אימער האַלטען דעם מענשליכען בעוואוסטזיין אין בעשטענדיגער בעציהונג מיט דעם געטליכען, דעם גייסטיגען, און דעם אייביגען לעבען, ווייל נאָר אויף אַזאַ אופן קען מען אינדיווידואַליזירען אונענדליכע מאַכט; און דער וואָס לעבט טאַקע אַזוי, לעבט ווירקליך נאָך דער לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס." דער אמת ענדערט זיך קיין מאָל ניט. עס איז נאָר אונזער בעגריף פון דער וואַהרהייט וואָס שטייגט און פאַלט, און וואָס פאַלט אין גאַנצען דורך אַמאָל. אָבער קריסטשען סייענס דעמאָנסטרירט היינט צו טאָג דעם זעלבען געטליכען פּרינציפּ וואָס יעזוס האָט דעמאָנסטרירט, און דורך איהר דייטליכער לעהרע און צערטליכע היילענדע בעדינונגען, געפינען טויזענדע מענשען אויס, אַז עס איז מעגליך און פּראַקטיש צו טהאָן אויף אַ געוויסען מאָס די ווערק וואָס דער גרויסער לעהרער, יעזוס, האָט געטהאָן, און אַז עס איז מעגליך זיך צו פרעהען אין די בעווייזען פון גאָטס ליבע און ניצליכקייט, וועלכע שטעהען אימער אָנגעגרייט צו ערפילען די מענשליכע נויט. עס איז זעלבסט־פערשטענדליך, אַז דער מייסטער האָט ערוואַרטעט אַזאַ קריסטליכע טהעטיגקייט פון זיינע נאָכפאָלגער. „דער וואָס גלויבט אָן מיר," האָט ער געזאָגט (יאָהאַן יד:12), „וועט אויך טהאָן די ווערק וואָס איך טהוא." דורך אונזערע ערנסטע טעגליכע בעמיהונגען ביישוקומען פאַלשע בעגריפען, מיט זייערע בעגלייטענדע שלעכטס־קייטען, און דורך אונזערע געטרייע בעהויפּטונגען פון גייסטיגער פאָלקאָמענהייט, הערען מיר טאַקע ניט אויף „צו בעטען גאָט." פאַר אַלע בעווייזען פון גאָטס גוטסקייט, „דאַנקען מיר גאָט פאַר אַלעס;" און מיר „זייגען אימער פרעהליך."

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפאָרמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט אַרויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען און מאַכען זיין פערלאַנג בעקאַנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פּאַבלישינג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מאַססאַטשוזעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Its Original Home Was Nazareth

EVER SINCE I first discovered the delights of the Alpine House at Kew in winter I had cherished the ambition to possess even a small replica of that bejewelled and brilliant display. My ambition was modest. I realized that Kew had backyards full of frames and innumerable gardeners to keep the Alpine House always supplied with colour. Pans could be carried in and carried out as their flowering period demanded. There was a supply on which to draw; duds could be scrapped, successes retained, and the effect inside the Alpine House was one of triumph presented to the public. The stagings need never be left without something of interest. Obviously the amateur gardener could never hope to compete with this double wealth of supply and labour. So I sighed in envious, hopeless admiration, contenting myself with a few pans of saxifrage, a few pots of the choicer small bulbs, gradually and economically assembled together. The results pleased me: they were very delicate and bright in their shelter on the ugly days when the outside world looked wan.

Then the war came, and I found that I could oblige a neighbour by housing a quantity of his plants during his absence from his own garden. At least he thought I was obliging him, not realising the extent to which he was delighting me. There they stand, tight and crowded, my wartime evacuées, many of them the precious fruit of expeditions to the Atlas, the Andes, Yukon, the Himalaya. . . . Many are rare, one unique in England; some bear names out of all proportion to their size; some are so expensive in the market that I visit them in daily terror. . . . It is alarming to be entrusted with minute guests worth several pounds sterling a handful; as bad as taking charge of somebody else's dog. . . .

They are not yet in flower, and to the non-gardening eye their monotony of green and grey appears dull. I do not mind in the least when my friends find nothing to admire in my evacuées; I know that in a few weeks' time they will have to take back their scorn. Faith can see beyond. There are buds if you look closely, which already promise the waves of colour shortly to sweep the stagings into a pavement of mosaic. My excitement is heightened by the fact that in my ignorance I don't know what half of these treasures is going to produce. Nor, exactly, does their real owner, as some of them have not yet had time to flower under his care since their first introduction into England. I am to be privileged to observe the first awakening of another man's child.

One solitary pot of bulbs, however, is already and most appositely in flower. It is an iris, rare, exquisite and sparse in its distribution even in its native land. Few nurserymen list it. One of the few catalogues where I could find it mentioned at all dismissed it as "unobtainable." A second catalogue I consulted listed it at 7s. 6d. a bulb. One does not reckon things by their cost in relation to their beauty, but I must admit that the responsibility for £5 worth of a pale small iris, belonging to somebody else, did startle me to the extent of looking up that iris in an authoritative book on the genus. What I learnt there about it drove all thoughts of its monetary value out of my head. It was flowering in my home for Christmas, and its own home was Nazareth.—From "Country Notes in Wartime," by V. SACKVILLE WEST. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

The Gentry at Bluecaster Show

HAMER AND HIS DAUGHTER motored to Bluecaster Show along a road swarming with enthusiasts who had no notion of making room for anybody. Dandy felt more of an outsider than ever in the crowded field, with its jumping and cattle rings, its tents, its long lines of wooden stands. She saw many faces she had come to know, but few held return signs of recognition. The usual people were busy greeting each other, very contented, very much at home. They were there because they had always been there since the time they could first sit on a stand without falling through. After the greetings, they buried their heads in their catalogues and slouched along from pen to pen, walking blindly into everybody else, and offering information to the empty air. Anxious to do the thing thoroughly, Dandy and Hamer bought catalogues and slouched, too. By this means they were successful in running into Harriet, leaning up against something extremely solid with four legs and a horn or two, gloating over the blue-ribboned card opposite. When Hamer's catalogue knocked her hat sideways, she merely remarked: "How's that for beef?" and continued to gloat. It was a minute or two before they could call her back to earth, but as soon as she realized their existence she left off gloating, and trotted them round the field in a terrific whirl of instruction, leading them at last, somewhat stunned, to a seat on the grand stand.

The day was brilliant, but Harriet, defended against all odds by Donegal, Burberry and K., with a huge carriage-umbrella tucked under her arm, insisted stoutly that you never could tell. It always rained at Bluecaster Show—everybody knew that—and it would rain today; this in a tone indicating that it jolly well better had. Dandy, dressed with the delicacy of a Blue Wyandotte, felt abashed until she discovered that Harriet was practically alone in her gloomily-barometric choice of attire.

Ringed in its green cup brimmed by blue hills, the scene had its own untheatrical charm, but its thrills were mild and long in arriving. Business went forward with little regard to spectators, and after a tedious half-hour, during which four horses, eight cows, and twelve sheep stared solemnly at the crowd, while the whole Committee got down into the ring and wrangled about them, she found her thoughts straying to the social ethics of the meeting. . . .

The band behind the stand broke into a dirge which proved to be "The Girl in the Taxi," and to this suitable motif the leapers sidled into the ring for their primary reconnaissance. There was something of the dignity of ritual in their solemn progression from fence to fence, in the measuring thrust of the intelligent heads through the furze. Dandy had her first thrill in spite of the accompaniment.—From "The Lonely Plough," by CONSTANCE HOLME. (New York: Oxford.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Monday, October 26, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

China's and Russia's War, Too ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The most important single political fact in the war picture today is that Russia and China feel that Britain and the United States are letting them down.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is confident that the Chinese Army could begin a devastating rout of Japanese forces in China if America would step up appreciably the air power it is willing to put at China's disposal.

Premier Joseph Stalin is convinced that the Nazi military machine can be broken and the war ended earlier and with great saving of life if Britain and the United States will do what he contends they are capable of doing, namely, open a second front at once.

These are the honest, candid, considered views of the hardest-fighting allies of all the United Nations. Sometimes they are not being advanced with a great deal of tact but those who are expressing them have earned the right to express them through heroic deeds. Moscow and Chungking are trying to be neither diplomatic nor undiplomatic; they are simply saying without any muted censorship what they feel and what they believe and it is beginning to register with strong impact upon British and American officialdom. Probably no American today knows the Russian and Chinese state of mind better than Wendell Willkie and it can be taken for granted that he has reported fully to the President.

These views may not all be militarily justified; they may not all be politically just; but there is every evidence that they are sincerely held and they constitute a factor in United Nations relations and Allied strategy to which Washington and London are giving sensitive attention.

They are important for what they do not mean as well as for what they do mean.

They do not mean, according to the best information in Washington, that there is the least prospect that either Russia or China have any intention, could be persuaded to or would in any way be benefited by making a separate peace with the enemy. There will, those best informed are completely convinced, be no appeasement of the Axis by either Russia or China both of which will fight until the menace of the Axis is wiped out.

They do not mean that unless the United States and Britain begin soon to absorb their share of the fighting burdens and in the end show that they have played a truly substantial, if not a decisive role, in winning the war, Russia and China may well prove to be unfruitful and unco-operative Allies in winning the peace—a development likely to be fatal to them as well as to the United States and Britain.

Those in the United States who have seen the farthest ahead have long been aware that it is vital that the democracies must not only not lose the war but also must not fail to win the war themselves—not alone necessarily but by their own courageous, ample and decisive initiative.

It is obvious that the architects of the victory are going to be the architects of the peace and the blunt truth is that if Russia and China do most to win the war, it is likely that their conception of the fuure peace will do most to determine its character.

Russia, it seems clear, is at a turning point in her historical evolution and she may be turned within herself and rendered more immune to western ideas, or as the result of her collaboration with the United Nations she may partake of their conceptions and become one of the most constructive collaborators in a liberal-democratic postwar world. If Russia finds, or is forced to prove, that she can go it alone in winning the war she may well be persuaded that she might just as well go it alone in working out the peace as it would seem to best fit her interests—and who would be ready to say nay?

Twice Chungking has been visited by Laughlin Currie, one of the President's administrative assistants, and more recently has been stormed and captured by Mr. Willkie, but the Generalissimo watches with some wonder and some dismay the procession of heads of state and highest military officers from the Prime Minister down, who fairly commute between London and Washington. Russia has no authoritative representation in the United Nations conduct of the war in Europe. China has no authoritative representation in the United Nations conduct of the war in the Pacific. But Russia and China are the "fightingest" allies of all.

Sometimes there has been a tendency in the United States and Britain to think that much present concern with the world we want after the war may interfere with the business of winning the war. It is becoming more and more evident that the exact opposite is the truth, that failure to be concerned with the world we want after the war is retarding victory.

The writers of the latest Foreign Policy Association headline book, "Uniting Today for Tomorrow," Prof. Walter R. Sharp and Grayson L. Kirk, make a logical point when they say that the kind of peace we get after this war will largely depend on the kind of war we wage.

We cannot afford to cast Russia and China as outsiders in the conduct of the war unless we think we can create a secure world by casting Russia and China as outsiders in the conduct of the peace. We will win the peace by the way we win the war.

The Country Speaks: Kansas

In Abilene They Know There's a War ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

My train was an hour late pulling out of the Union Station in Kansas City. Several hundred soldiers were on the platform, entraining for some point near or far. The passengers watched them with interest but made few comments. No one speculated on where they were going. No one fretted because our train was delayed in starting.

I was bound for Abilene, Kan., the town which proudly points to Lieut. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the United States Army Forces in the European war theater, as one of its adopted boys. I had been hearing that "the Middle West doesn't know there's a war going on." I knew I should find out, for Abilene used to be home to me, too, and when you're with homefolk you soon learn how they feel about things.

I wasn't riding on the little sunflower-colored streamliner that used to speed from Salina to Kansas City and back again over the Union Pacific line moving like a flash of sunshine across the prairies. I was rattling along in an old coach that must have been one of the antiques the U. P. dug out of its attic to serve for the duration. A soldier sat beside me.

As we approached his destination, Camp Funston and Fort Riley, I remembered the feverish activity there during World War I. "It's bigger now than it was then," friends in Abilene later told me,—friends who entertain from four to eight service men at their home every week end; for Abilene is only 28 miles away and it is one of the places within easy reach of the men on short leaves. "And soon we'll have one of the biggest bomber bases in the country at Salina," they added. Salina is just 30 miles west.

I had seen at Camp Funston, hundreds of rows of barracks, sheds with long lines of trucks and jeeps and other army equipment under them; great areas where construction was under way and beyond these I knew stretched miles more that I couldn't see.

Between the fort and Abilene lay farmlands, some green with alfalfa, some with corn in the shock, some showing the effects of the three floods Kansas has had this season. The long white highways had few cars on them. Gasoline has not yet been rationed but Kansans are saving it and their tires.

They're saving their money for war bonds, too. Typical was Abilene's pledge of $42,000 a month. It's a town of about 6,000. The citizens signed their pledges and kept the pledge slips. No one will check up on them. It is a debt of honor and of patriotism—a debt that will be paid.

Men in uniform and defense workers with their badges are on the streets everywhere. United Service Organizations' clubs are as busy in small towns near Army cantonments as in the cities. Red Cross production rooms occupy store buildings and women work there every day and two or three nights a week. There are no domestic workers available. Girls from the farms who used to seek work in town are either staying home to help operate the farm or going into defense plants. The situation in towns is like that in the cities. Girls have replaced men in stores and offices; wives are doing their own housework and helping their husbands in their businesses as well.

There are night courses at the high school in international relations and in Spanish. Substantial citizens are taking them. They may not live on the border nor on the seacoast, but they are keenly aware that they are not isolated from the rest of the world.

There was a test blackout the other night. To be sure, Main Street in Kansas never has competed in brilliance with Broadway in New York—but just the same, the thoroughness with which things are done in the war effort was indicated by the fact that the blackout was so black the observation planes lost their way and could not locate the towns below them.

Rabbit round-ups have been held by the farmers, yielding thousands of rabits whose pelts will make warm garments for the troops serving in the North. The agent who ordered the skins asked for them in a hurry—"as many as you can get." They were shipped to him so fast he couldn't take care of them and wired the local man handling the order to hold up the shipments until he could take care of the avalanche with which he had already been deluged. He admitted he hadn't expected anything like that. The farmers smiled.

There are service flags in countless windows in Abilene. "They tell us that out here we don't know there's a war on," said one of my former neighbors. "There is hardly one of us but has some one fighting in it. I guess we know it all right." And her own son survived the attack on Pearl Harbor and the sinking of the Lexington in the Battle of the Coral Sea. Yes, the hearts of those who live out in the heart of America, like the hearts of those along its borders, are in our nation's war effort.

To Change the Subject:

'Art Without Genius Again' ..... ***By Walter Cunningham***

I stepped into art as a man unexpectedly steps into a bog. That is not unusual. Winston Churchill had a similiar experience. He picked up a child's paint box one day, played with the colors a little, succumbed to "art," and next morning bought a complete outfit for painting in oils. Mr. Churchill found the paintbox a complete distraction from the war. So did I. He said that "just to paint is great fun." I agree. And when he said "one begins to see, for instance, that painting a picture is like fighting a battle" I felt myself in complete accord.

I found this to be the case recently when I went up to Vermont to do the hills in water color. I struck boldly at the woods, sharply at the hills, only to find I had made the trees wooden and the hills metallic. Now trees may be made of wood and hills may contain metal, but art calls for something other than a literal interpretation. Here is where I must take issue with my art friends who claim water colors are difficult to manage. It is not the colors that are difficult but the trees and the hills. These I found not only challenging but obstinate. I wonder if Mr. Churchill had trees and hills in consideration when he uttered his "fighting phrase."

The course of my picture of the hills of Vermont did not by any means run smooth. The day was wet. Clouds hung low. In the fading light of the late afternoon I embarked on my theme—a lyric of rolling hills, drenched pasture land, and lake gray blue, with a dripping tree big in the foreground. I had got halfway through the picture when "Blue Boy," the cat, hinted in his inimitable way that I had been long enough in his chair (the most comfortable in the room) and finding no response to his request to move, began to develop an unusual liking for my pigments. Before he was done sampling them he upset the box.

No sooner had I settled with the cat than I was asked to drive a neighbor home in a truck. When duty calls, "art" must wait. It was several miles away, and the light was fading fast. It is said that a man can paint only what he feels. If I had tried to express in color what I felt, I am sure only a cubist or a futurist could have interpreted my nobility of purpose rising above extreme reluctance to forsake the paintbox.

At any rate when I returned I resumed my painting. There is no telling what an artist can do, even on a rainy day. In the words of Mr. Churchill, "I think—though I cannot tell—that painting a great picture must require an intellect on the grand scale."

Even painting, without genius, has its rainbow. I found this out one day in a country when I sat down at the dining table for lunch, and found my napkin in the grip of a clothespin, on which was inscribed the name of a famous painter, "Landseer." I had some vague recollections of Landseer's paintings of the Highlands. But I could not catch the allusion. Was it to his more solid works? Or to his masterpiece of humor, "Jack in Office"? As yet I had attempted nothing humorous in art, leaving that to my compeers, the Black and Whites. Why, therefore, the cognomen? Yes, painting is not without its lighter side.

If my first picture of the hills was vigorous in tone and form my next ran to the other extreme. It was entitled "The Morning Mist." This, I figured, should be revealed in soft colors. So I made the mist a blanket of downy gray, laid it gently in the hollow of the hills, added a few deft lines, and gave the scene such a light touch that its delineating features were almost extinguished. This turned out to be a gem of opaqueness.

The test of an "artist" is really his power of discernment. He must discern, for instance, what his wife is up to, betimes. Particularly, if she has that fine quality known as serendipity. And so when his wife suddenly asks him to stop at a village antique shop, an "artist" should bring his powers of discernment to bear on the subject, and if he is not able to persuade her to desist he may at least be able to help steer her in the right direction. My wife emerged from the antique shop with three dusty frames, two for a dollar and one to clinch the bargain. The "clinch" was the best of the three. But the sequel is not so good. The frames were all misfits.

I suppose in future I shall have to draw to suit the size of the picture frame, since new frames at this stage of the "art" are considered to be a trifle premature, if not a bit optimistic.

Costa du Rels on Peace for the Americas

Pan Americanism in the New World

Twenty-second of 30 Articles

As writer turned statesman, Dr. Costa du Rels offers more than a characteristically eloquent article on Pan Americanism. He brings to American affairs the first-hand wisdom gained from the Geneva Experiment, and well knows that the time is at hand for turning fine phrases into action. His contribution to this series, consequently, is both a warning and a crusade: warning that selfish nationalism cannot be allowed to stain the peace, and crusade for those higher American virtues which are building more tangibly than ever before, now, toward a brighter day.

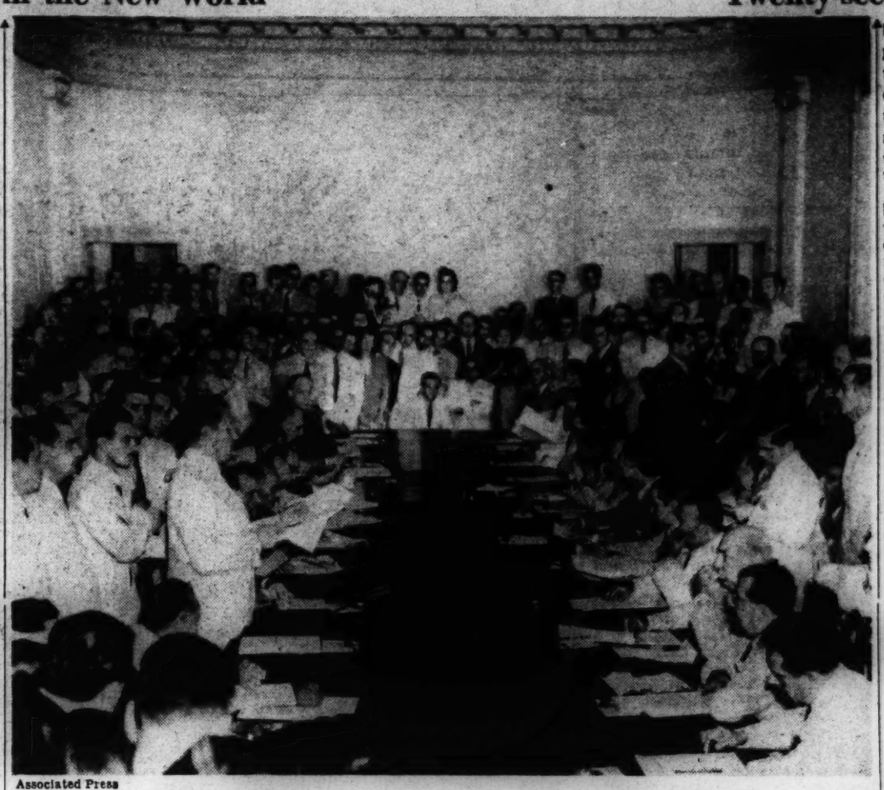
By Costa du Rels

Pan Americanism is a drop of oil fallen from the old lamp of Monroe on a map of the American continent. That drop of oil has spread with the years, tinting the two Americas with the same color.

In the day of Monroe, the United States of North America was a young nation but already dean of the Americas, since the other countries following in its footsteps were still going through severe internal turmoil. At that time, the Holy Alliance was threatening to spread its influence westward from Europe, and in the face of this aggression, the United States sought to preserve the independence which it had just won at so great a sacrificial cost.

The desire for freedom, then, was the genesis of the famous formula of the Monroe Doctrine. This idea from the beginning has been, without any doubt whatever, eagerly to preserve with this independence the democratic principles considered most suitable to assure happiness and prosperity for the people. The formula of "America for the Americans," like all medals, has an obverse and a reverse side. On the one hand, there is the positive affirmation; on the other there is a prohibition: America is not for European powers. That is, it must not be prey to the overbearing will and despotism which emanated from the Europe of 1815-1825.

To get a clear picture of the evolution of Pan Americanism from that time to the present, it is necessary to keep constantly in mind this double significance of the historic Monroe formula.



Associated Press

Foreign Ministers of the Americas Consulting at Rio

At this historic conference where the Americas faced the onrushing crisis of war, Foreign Minister Eduardo Anze Matienzo of Dr. Costa du Rels' country, Bolivia, is addressing the delegates around the Conference table.

II

With the menace of the Holy Alliance past and Europe newly plunged in the ensuing experiment of liberalism, with the consequent industrial revolution and colonial expansion of England and France in Asia and Africa, America was able to stabilize its national existence little by little.

Of course, the United States of North America presented new modalities in the method of internal organization, which great thinkers like Alexis de Tocqueville praise unreservedly. With but one revolution and no dictatorship, it managed to work out a harmonious balance between order and liberty (without wars of rivalry or antagonistic hegemonies as in Europe), an equilibrium, in short, every day more firmly established among autonomous entities.

Latin America has not come along the way of federalization to the point of setting a supreme authority over the sovereignty of the states, but it has produced in the international order another phenomenon of political equilibrium, as new if not more so. Without great international upheaval, it created a juridical system, a kind of community of nations, based on a voluntarily accepted code which establishes *a priori* the independence and integrity of the states. It also acknowledges in principle, as the frame of its respective sovereignties, the administrative jurisdiction of the old colonial divisions under the Spanish monarchy. Thus the hierarchical law of the mother country has become a rule of international law: the *uti possidetis* of 1810. The viceroyships, the imperial jurisdictions and military divisions of the old colonial order, were transformed into sovereign nationalities.

The world-wide extension of the Anglo Saxon communities was the result of a union through law. The boundaries of the South American nations, by contrast, except for two wars, were determined by their colonial origins, and adopted after laborious controversy by popular consent.

It is worthy of note that these methods contain potentially, beside the principle of self-determination proclaimed by President Wilson, the Good Neighbor Policy established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, summing up the whole political evolution of the American peoples during 120 years.

III

Thus it may be explained how the 21 American nations adopted the democratic system of government, considering it certainly the best suited to their temperament and character.

This political unity, varied only by certain shadings contributed by the internal peculiarities of each state, is the very essence of present-day Pan Americanism.

Good understanding, good neighborliness, mutual assistance, the patient search for peaceful solutions, the gradual drawing together of the countries of the continent, thanks to a network of aerial communication each day more closely woven, have been strengthening these bonds.

The present conflict, which has broken loose in Europe, has been the timely stream of water consolidating the cement of Pan Americanism, for the war disclosed not only a menace to the American economic and political code, but to the institutions of the American nations. The danger of a new Holy Alliance, with the aggravation not only of a dynastic axis between those who are ambitious for world hegemony, but also of an ideology running counter to that adopted here more than a century and a half ago, has obliterated, if there were any, the least distrust among the 21 American nations. Common danger has been the catalyst of dormant or racially mistrustful energies.

The conferences of the Americas in Panama, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro, mark three steps in the present organization of Pan Americanism. The utterly reprehensible attack of the Japanese on the United States of North America on Dec. 7, 1941, showed how farsighted and timely were the resolutions adopted before that event. With one American nation attacked, and that the most powerful, there is no guarantee that if the course of the war is unfavorable, the other American countries will not find themselves forced to fight in their own territories. The recent aggressive acts against Brazil, with the consequent reaction of that great South American country, have shown how, with all the modern means of information and war propaganda, the economic life and the institutions of a nation can be upset.

A European dictator said, a few years ago, "Our political doctrine is national, and is not an article for export." As long as this affirmation was not contradicted by deeds, but only by the powerful modern organization of proselytism, nations could believe themselves sheltered from future political adventures. But war itself is already introducing such substantial changes in our democratic ways that we cannot but nourish a latent fear. Should doctrines contrary to our own become prevalent in the world of today, who shall say that they would not bring with them a real upheaval in the institutional structures of the American nations?

What President Monroe pro-

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

An Intelligent Appraisal of American Problems

Continued from Page Above

claimed in 1823, in his famous aphorism, remains newly affirmed today. The menace of a new Holy Alliance intrudes into America, buds and blossoms as Asia enters the conflict. And though it is frightening because of the present-day technique of war which brings the belligerents so terribly close together, transforming this terrestrial globe into an ant hill gone mad, it finds a union of already full grown American nations which are thoroughly conscious of their sovereignty and of the justness of their methods of government.

Under such circumstances it is not strange that the whole American continent should have aligned itself with the United States after the aggression of Pearl Harbor, putting at its disposal all the moral, material and economic help which that attacked nation had the right to expect.

This movement reveals that the academic Pan Americanism so in vogue from 1883 to 1928 had not touched the country closely enough, but now they have realized that their strength lies in their union. And so an ideal type of federation has come about, imposed by events and the grave dangers which they entail. United, the 21 Nations can guard not only their territory but also their customs, language, religion—in a word, the sacred patrimony handed down by their forefathers. Divided, they would fall one after the other into the holocaust. *Moloch ad portas.*

IV

Thus Pan Americanism today has consolidated itself around the United States as a powerful block, by virtue of the reasons we have just outlined.

In return for the co-operation which it receives from South American countries, the United States, even though it be for its own profit, is now trying to reorganize the economy of these nations, by the concession of credits, goods and technicians. Simultaneously with the mobilization of its own industries, the United States has requested from its southern allies the mobilization of the raw materials so necessary to its industries. Thus Pan Americanism assumes the aspect of a collaboration which, even as it helps the United States deal with the difficulties of a struggle in which the machine dominates man, is gradually bringing an accelerated rhythm to the sleepy South American economy. From this it may be inferred that nations which were in a secondary position until yesterday may, in the not too distant future, give an unforseen leap in the direction of technical advancement.

It is clear that for the present the most important thing is to save those ideals which the peoples of this continent sincerely believe to be necessary for their happiness.

But let us examine now the outlook for the future on the basis of the co-operation which we have so briefly outlined.

With the armies tired and weakened by a yet unknown number of war years, with the civil population hungry and demoralized, and the misfortunes of the people back home rankling in the heart of the soldier, it is impossible that the machinery of war will not run to an end. One day it will collapse, after events which still lie dormant in the lap of the gods. And the world will have to support a new crisis—that of peace.

It is then that the nations which make up the Pan American system—and let us remember there can be no exceptions—will find themselves confronted by the solution of three fundamental problems:

1. The internal reorganization of every country, politically as well as economically, with a view to the future.
2. Relations between these nations.
3. Their joint sharing in the solution of the problems presented by the crisis of the peace.

V

As we have pointed out, the American continent, which has united itself when confronted by the war, must remain united thereafter.

Politically, no discrepancy is possible. The regime which is now established between these countries, even if it has to be adapted to certain patterns of greater discipline imposed by the war, cannot, in our opinion, be altered without harm to the American community. Even though each nation maintain its self-determination, and if it selects for itself or modifies the form of government it considers best suited to its needs, experience and history, nevertheless, teach us that all nations have come to have more or less similar forms of government. It is true that from time to time there appears here and there a dictator who changes the play of established practices for a period of time. But the dictator goes and the fundamental principles remain, these being the legal charter to which his successors always revert.

There is, however, no doubt that within the limits of our nationalities we ought to anticipate certain changes imposed by the biological law which forces men and their institutions to develop in order not to perish.

Our great eagerness to pry forthwith into the future at this point, presents some serious questions. Future governments: may they be the results no longer of election, but of selection? Will not the blind law of numbers be replaced little by little by the more enlightened law of capability? Just as the foreman in a shop is the most experienced man for setting the standards for his co-workers, will we not demand of a chief of government tomorrow an efficiency demonstrated through a span of years?

It is true that the leadership of a nation is in principle the goal of a career, that is to say the terminus of a long life spent in various bright spans and in the midst of diverse situations, all of which add up to what we call experience.

What we have lived through in these last 10 years shows us that unity of command is indispensable in the management of the state. Demagogy, which is the degeneration of democracy, tends to deaden in each individual the sense of responsibility. The mistakes of more than one republican institution unfortunately prove this. This fact explains how in France, for instance, in order to overcome difficult situations, the two branches of Parliament found themselves impelled to delegate to a chief, for an undetermined period of time, the sum of their constitutional powers.

We are convinced that this war will introduce radical changes in the structure as well as in the mentality of the people. The people, who for a few decades have been the object of disquieting solicitude, will have learned, in the course of this bitter struggle, to see more clearly for themselves. So much misery, so much ruin, can only be arguments for thought and decision. It is necessary to have a clear discernment between democracy and demagogy, between recovery and revolution, between free discussion and anarchy. The rights of the individual end where those of the community begin. And the latter cannot be defended, nor even protected, in the midst of disorder and confusion.

The jolts which the present war will in the end inflict on the framework of every state could sow confusion in the sometimes gregarious spirit of the masses. Thus to the elite comes the difficult task of preparing these masses to face the serious problems of tomorrow with serenity and a marked spirit of sacrifice.

The future is pregnant with perplexities. The hate and the thirst for vengeance which characterize the stubborn ideological wars of today are so great, that we shall need these elites in order not to heed any suggestions of division when the moment for reconstruction comes. The principles of justice, respect for the human being, charity, must replace the dictates of force and hatred. To a disorganized society, all submerged in the most frightful chaos, one cannot offer anything but the ancient and tried Christian remedy.

If Europe, in a suicidal gesture, wishes to founder in the midst of total anarchy, total misery, total ruin, America must uphold very high those Christian principles without which all cohabitation between human beings is impossible.

VI

It has been said—and the facts corroborate it—that this war is in part a war for world markets, a pitiless competition for the procuring of raw materials, a war between Have nations and Have-Not nations. Consequently, America will not be able to escape the chaos which is drawing near if it does not maintain an indestructable economic unity.

It is pertinent to examine the inner contradiction which impresses itself on any observer. An imperative sense of self preservation has brought the American nations to mobilize their economies, to synchronize them fraternally, thus creating an almost perfect state of co-operation. The free trade of peacetime has been succeeded by a frankly organized autarchy which unfolds with an accellerated rhythm, utilizing brain and brawn.

And now we must ask ourselves: in what way will peace break this rhythm, when these economic forces are demobilized? Is there not a real danger that we shall see disorder, suspension of work and misery come in? Peace, cruel paradox, thus constitutes a menace to the economic order which we have today established.

This serious problem has not escaped the clear discernment of the statesmen. The Pan American resolutions of Panama and Havana, have already anticipated that danger. The Second Resolution in dealing with the economic mobilization of the continent, speaks of government stimulus for production, of financial planning, of equitable prices which will assure a rational profit to capital and a rational wage to the workman. The Ninth Resolution deals with the manufacture of substitutes and synthetic products which might injure the suppliers of raw materials. The Twenty-fifth Resolution points to the study of the problems of the postwar era.

If there exists today a frank stimulation of the export of indespensible war resources, it would be foolish not to think naturally of the gradual building up of new industries, which, though they lack strategic importance, would serve to feed the postwar economy. On the other hand, the state should protect capital invested in precarious older industries or industries merely of wartime application, so that these may be converted back to peacetime work without at the same time hindering new industries and new sources of wealth.

The accumulated hoards of strategic raw materials must be dispersed in easy stages, so that the crisis of peace may not signify a vertical downward plunge in prices; only in this way can we gradualiy dismount the complicated machinery so laboriously set up under the impulse of today's fateful happenings.

The same must be said with respect to the protection of the laborer, whose work must be assured so that the peace does not mean sudden unemployment. It is better to go ahead with foresight, preparing new sources of production, than to be forced later to resort to the sad procedure of a dole, which for so long drained the British budget. Construction of new sections of the Inter American Highway, perhaps even of railroads, to penetrate and more easily exploit the vast, fruitful regions of Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, for instance, would not only signify an effort of civilization, but also an increase of Pan American wealth which would result in benefits for the whole Continent. It must be pointed out that the central part of Africa is today more thoroughly explored and exploited than that of South America.

In this connection, we must truthfully say that one of the great factors in the continental weakness of South America, is the lack of adequate population. Perhaps the future will present an occasion for creating new migratory currents. The war, isolating Europe and Asia, without considering a part of Africa which does not here interest us, may have brought to the human soul a horror of those continents as well as a clear escape complex. It would be a most natural impulse to emigrate in order to forget, under more clement skies, the whole monotonous and terrible nightmare of so many years of suffering. There would be a most natural impulse to go to see if this planet still offers a corner of land which had not participated in the inferno of the conflagration, suffering and hunger.

Imigration into the Americas thus may be a very probable phenomenon and if it is to be desired that peace bring a better distribution of raw materials it ought to be encouraged by a common agreement—by a common Pan American agreement — in order thus to stabilize the demographic balance.

Part II Appears Tomorrow.

B. C., Amherst, Williams, Norwich, and Colby Remain Undefeated and Untied

Harvard May Have Trouble Proving a November Team

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The over-worked expression, "Harvard is a November team" is by no means patented—witness the Princeton and Yale Victories of last Saturday. Harvard has not won a game as yet, finding solace only in holding the vaunted William & Mary to 7-all tie. Both Princeton and Yale had won games, but of no real consequence until Saturday and respectively they dumped Brown from the undefeated class, 32 to 13, and Dartmouth, 17 to 7.

This week end those Princeton Tigers invade the Stadium. They lost caste or face when downed by Williams of the Little Three, but a glance at the record since is indicative that the John Harvards are in for a busy afternoon. The Tigers have toppled Navy, held the Penn powerhouse to a 6-all tie, and dropped the Bruins impressively.

Improved Defensively

Defensively the Tigers have improved since the Williams encounter, holding Navy scoreless, Penn to six points, and Brown to 13. In the game Saturday it should be noticed that Bob Margarita, Brown's elusive back who was making a bid to all-America consideration, was bottled up thoroughly. Offensively the Tigers have Mr. Perina, Sandbach, Vieth, and Francke definitely on the move.

Probably no team in recent years went into a game against such odds and with such a handicap as did Harvard against Army. The 14-0 victory of the Cadets was by no means the slim margin expected and the reasons for such a small score are questionable.

Anderson Lost

At game time it was learned that Swede Anderson, 60-minute man, signal caller, blocking back, and dependable backer-up was ill and would not play. That necessitated starting George Waters, who had not played a minute of varsity football. To bolster the Harvard line against Army, Harvard had two tackles, George Hibbard and Russ Stannard at the guard positions, one freshman end in George Boston, and a sophomore end in Pete Garland. Hardly the sort of opposition to an experienced Army outfit.

The Cadets asserted their power from the outset and while picking up large chunks of yardage through the efforts of Hank Mazur, Bob Woods, and Bud Troxell, the first half ended only 14 to 0. The 14 is important because Army should have done better. The reason Harvard went scoreless is because it never had a chance offensively.

Unorthodox Defense

Naturally Harvard produced an unorthodox style of defense with five and six-man lines, but the backing up of the badly outcharged line could hardly have been good with a boy who had never played varsity football the target. In fairness to Waters, however, let it be said now that even if Anderson had played at his best, he could not have stopped those Cadets all afternoon and more effective resistance earlier might have resulted in greater Army effort.

For the Crimson it was almost like trying to stop Army, Navy, and Dartmouth at one and the same time. Mazur is the Army captain, Woods is a transfer back from Navy, and Troxell gained early experience as a Dartmouth back last year. By way of contrast Harvard had only Bill Wilson, Wayne Johnson, and little Cleo O'Donnell as experienced operatives in return. The last-named, incidentally, was immense defensively and with better help might have done something offensively. He is a natural football player lacking only weight and height.

Beaten Statistically

On statistics, the Crimson was badly beaten, even more than the score indicates. The Army made 291 yards rushing against 33, and 12 first downs to four. The Crimson had hoped to make more progress through passing, but was never out of its own territory to try until the second half. It completed six out of 14 for 79 yards. Army seldom needed passes, but completed two out of seven for 17 yards. The Crimson punting probably thwarted the Army as much as any one factor, averaging 45 yards and placed in such a manner that runbacks were held to a minimum.

The remaining schedule is not conducive to encouragement for Harvard. Princeton comes Saturday, then a trip to Michigan, then a visit from Brown, and a trip to Yale. Michigan was beaten by Minnesota Saturday, 16 to 14, but that is of little help, and Brown is better than the Princeton score indicates. Yale, the one seemingly soft spot on the Harvard schedule, now has beaten Dartmouth and that is more than Harvard could do one week earlier. Oh, me!



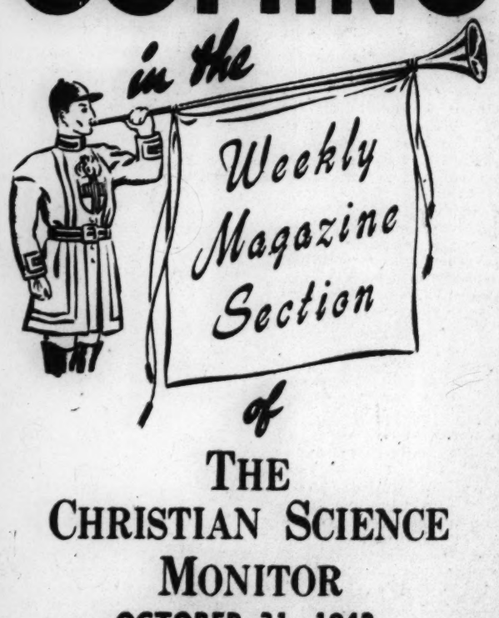
College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 24

Cornell 3, Syracuse 2.
Connecticut 4, Clark 0.
Amherst 5, Wesleyan 1.
Navy 2, Duke 0.
Brown 2, Massachusetts Tech 0.
Temple 4, Western Maryland 0.
Trinity 4, Massachusetts 2.

COMING



in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCTOBER 31, 1942

HOW THE NAZIS PENETRATED AMERICA By George W. Pote
The efforts of ten years of German infiltration into American life by means of pro-Nazi organizations and activity.

THEY USED TO BE WEEDS IN CHINA By William H. Clark
Describing the fall flower shown, this writer traces the history of the chrysanthemum from a wild flower in China to its present popular place as America's favorite Autumn flower.

A SALUTE TO BRITAIN By William Steele McCauley
Appreciation of Britain's war effort, and citations of unpretentious heroism, gallantry and determination displayed by the British in holding the bastion while America organized her strength.

JAPAN AND ITS LOOT By H. G. Quaritch Wales
Analysis of Japan's problem in exploiting the rich supply of raw materials from conquered lands which she badly needs for the carrying on of the Pacific conflict.

FIFTEEN DAYS ON A LIFE RAFT By Stanley Powell
As told to Josephine Ripley
Personal experience of a British lad recently saved from a torpedoed ship after two weeks of hardship on the open sea.

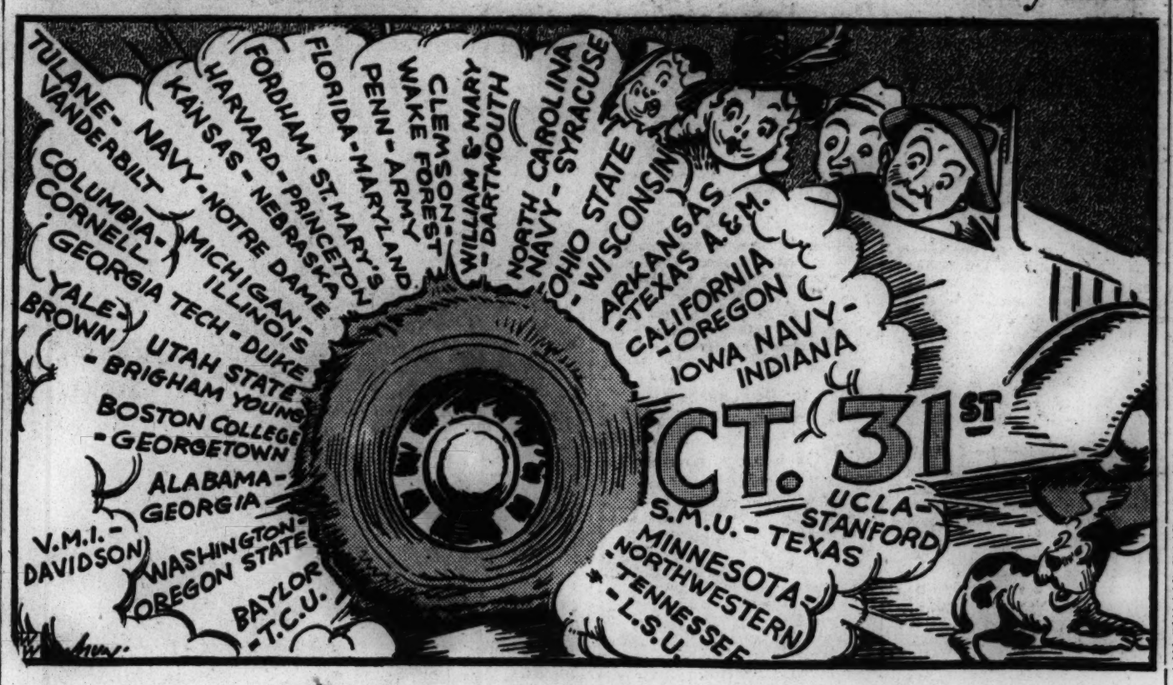
THREE MILLION GREETINGS By Bernice Stevens
"Big and beautiful, and the more sentimental the better," is what the service men are demanding of the card makers this year, and the manufacturers are responding with a wide variety of pictures and verse.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐ Saturday Issue Only, including the Weekly Magazine Section: 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City and State MS-154

The Last of October!! —By Mun



States Some 70 Baseball Clubs Doomed

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Collapse of Class C and D minor baseball leagues was foreseen today by Bill Webb, supervisor of the Chicago White Sox farm system, by drafting 18 and 19 year olds for war service.

Webb believed some 70 ball clubs would fold and only 20 per cent of their 400 players would survive.

After talking with other farm bosses, Webb opined that the top minors—Class B, A, A1 and A-A leagues, which lean heavily on the majors for material as well as money—could be strengthened greatly by seasoned players, if the majors boosted their reserve lists and reduced their active lists.

Must Be Under Player Limit

The 16 major league clubs must not have title to more than 40 players, including those under option, contract or reservation, and this number must be reduced to 25 by the 31st day of the playing season.

If each club trimmed its active list to 23, a total of 32 good men could be released to the minors. Many more could be handed down in the process if the authorized roster of 40 were enlarged.

"C and D players left after the draft could be absorbed in the turnover," Webb said. The need is great for a closely-knitted working agreement between the majors and minors and will pose a problem at the baseball meetings here in December."

Despite Youngsters

Webb thinks the C and D leagues are doomed despite many 17-year old boys competing in them.

"These youths will enlist," Webb observed, "in order to pick their own branches of service, or will turn to defense industries for more money, or will regard it a waste of time to put in a year of baseball toward a career which may never be realized."

Only married players with children will remain, he said, and they can't chance a career for $85 a month in a D league.

"About 10 or 12 minors will operate in 1943," Webb guessed. "Two years ago we reached a peak of 42. Last season there were 27."

Amateur Hockey Group Plans To Sign New Terms

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26 (AP)—Frank Sargent of Port Arthur, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said last night a new agreement between the C. A. H. A. and the Directors of the National Hockey League concerning the transfer of amateur players to the professional ranks "probably will be signed in the next couple of days."

Sargent, speaking to the annual meeting of the Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association, told of efforts of the C. A. H. A. in reaching agreement with N. H. L. officials. He said that last year the N. H. L. paid $17,000 to the C. A. H. A. for amateur players, compared with a little more than $6,000 in the previous year.

The money was distributed to various clubs, with more than $13,000 to clubs in Canada, he said.

Sargent said he expected the number of registered players with the C. A. H. A. this season would be "around 10,000." There were 13,038 registered last season.

Bachman Wades

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26 (AP)—Coach Charley Bachman promised that if his Michigan State College football team beat favored Great Lakes Naval Training Station he would wade across the Red Cedar River which flows through the college campus. State won, 14 to 0, and Bachman waded.

Four-Goal Player

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho has been rated a four-goal polo player in the handicap ranks issued by the Mexican Polo Association. Last year he was a two-goal man.

Several Backyard Rivalries Booked for Football Elevens

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—With most of their intersectional struggles and non-conference "breathers" out of the way, the nation's college football teams come up this week to that point of the season in which the various sections can begin separating the champions from the also-rans.

As on most football Saturdays of the past in this wartime season, the Midwest again will have a corner on the so-called "naturals," but there will be enough backyard rivalries in other sections of the country to take care of the paying customers and help clarify conference title pictures.

The Big Ten Conference reaches a show-down stage, with a drastic revision of the standings a definite possibility.

Ohio State vs. Wisconsin

Ohio State, which lived up to its No. 1 national rating by knocking off Northwestern, 20-6, Saturday, for its fifth victory of the year and the third in the conference, meets unbeaten but once-tied Wisconsin in the day's top tilt in that league, if not in all the land.

Wisconsin downed Purdue, 13-0, in its first conference outing Saturday and moved in among the loop's first three.

Illinois, knocked out of the undefeated ranks by Notre Dame, 21-14, will go after victory No. 3 on a clean conference slate against Michigan, tripped by Minnesota, 16-14. Northwestern will try for its first league win in four starts against Minnesota, and Iowa, 14-13 winner over Indiana, will tangle with Purdue. With no league opponent to play, Indiana must tackle the well-rested Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks.

Notre Dame, getting better by the week, moves into Cleveland for a go at a Navy team that has won and lost on alternate Saturdays and was sunk, 21-0, by unbeaten Georgia Tech last week.

Georgia vs. Alabama

The Southeastern Conference may find its 1942 champion in the winner of Saturday's Dixie headliner between two unbeaten powers, Georgia and Alabama. The latter was hard pressed to stop Kentucky, 14-0, for its fifth win, while Georgia breezed through Cincinnati, 35-13, for its sixth. Georgia Tech has a non-conference date with Duke, which rolled over Pitt, 28-0, for its second decisive triumph in a row.

Tulane, 29-14 winner over North Carolina, clashes with Vanderbilt and L. S. U., which routed Georgia Pre-Flight, 34-0, tangles with Tennessee in other loop tilts.

William and Mary, the Southern Conference favorite, has a non-conference date with Dartmouth, but North Carolina has its annual argument with North Carolina State in league play.

Army vs. Penn

The East's top-flight encounter brings unbeaten Army face to face with Pennsylvania, which routed Columbia, 42-12, while Army was stopping Harvard, 14-0, last week. Syracuse, another eastern team without a loss, dumped Cornell, 12-7, but must tackle North Carolina Pre-Flight this week.

Unbeaten Boston College, 27-0 winner of Wake Forest, catches Georgetown; Harvard battles Princeton, which handed Brown its first defeat, 32-12, and Brown faces Yale.

In the Southwest, undefeated Texas Christian, fresh from a 21-0 triumph over the Pensacola Fliers, returns to conference play against Baylor, which nipped Texas A. and M., 6-0. Texas, which pulled out a 12-7 decision over Rice, bangs into another league foe, Southern Methodist, and Texas A. and M. plays Arkansas.

Far-West Games

On the Pacific Coast, U. C. L. A., which booted Santa Clara out of the unbeaten ranks, 14-6, faces a stern test against Stanford, 14-6 winner over Southern California. After handing Washington a 19-6 surprise, California meets Oregon. Washington tangles with Oregon State in another conference struggle, and Washington State engages the California Pre-Flighters.

In the Big Six, Nebraska will meet Kansas and Oklahoma will face Iowa State in the only two conference games scheduled.

Four College Teams Still Unscored On

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP) — Only four college football teams throughout the nation still remained unscored on today but at least 33 others still were unbeaten and untied, some of them after playing as many as six games.

Tulsa (Okla.) University boasted the outstanding spotless record, having piled up 256 points without yielding a score in five games, but the high scorer in the unbeaten ranks was Fresno State, which swamped Fort Ord, Calif., 80-to-0, yesterday for a five-game total of 270 points against only six for its opponents.

Previously unbeaten powers in every section of the country dropped by the wayside the past week end, including such teams as Illinois, Santa Clara, Arizona and Brown.

The unbeaten, untied teams, with their season's records:

	Games	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
Tulsa	5	256	0
Wartburg	4	45	0
East Stroudsburg	3	80	0
Idaho So Branch	3	46	0
Dubuque	6	213	19
Georgia	6	184	39
Augustana	6	168	12
Fresno State	5	270	6
Williams	5	178	13
Ohio State	5	165	39
Alma	5	136	13
The Citadel	5	136	27
Syracuse	5	127	13
Alabama	5	124	6
Norwich	5	122	25
Delaware	5	113	7
Georgia Tech	5	112	18
St. Vincent	5	109	7
Lock Haven Tchrs	5	106	7
Texas Christian	5	89	20
Marshall (Mo.)	4	182	27
Baker	4	125	6
Lawrence	4	113	13
Haverford	4	102	6
James Millikin	4	98	24
Hardin Simmons	4	93	19
Army	4	90	14
Boston College	4	81	13
Amherst	4	85	19
St. Thomas	4	80	6
North Central	4	69	6
New Hampshire	3	54	27
Wilberforce	3	78	7
St. Joseph's	3	56	14
Concordia	3	52	25
Milton	3	46	18
Juniata	2	35	21

Missouri Back Retains Lead Among Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Bob Steuber, the human adding machine who plays left halfback for the University of Missouri football team, annexed 20 more points Saturday and easily retained his grasp on the nation's scoring honors.

Steuber outsped the Iowa State College tacklers for three touchdowns and converted two of them, the day's efforts bringing his total for six games to 83 points.

This one-day outburst, however, was surpassed by Jim Secrest, University of Rochester halfback, who counted five touchdowns, and was approached by All-America Frank Sinkwich of Georgia.

Secrest turned on his speed for the benefit of Hamilton College, which was defeated for the first time this season, 33 to 0. Sinkwich, playing only part time against Cincinnati, got three touchdowns, raised his total to 66 points and took over second place.

Gene Fekete of Ohio State, erstwhile runner-up, grabbed eight points in his teams win over Northwestern, but skidded to third with an aggregate of 60. Secrest's 54 gave him fourth place.

The scoring leaders, showing player, school, position, number of games played, touchdowns, points after touchdowns, field goals, and total points:

Big Six Conference
Bob Steuber, Missouri, hb—6 13 5 0 83.

Southeastern Conference
Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, hb—6 11 0 0 66.

Western Conference
Gene Fekete, Ohio S., fb—6 8 12 0 60.

Eastern Sector
Jim Secrest, Rochester, hb—4 6 0 0 36.

Southern Conference
Andy Victor, the Citadel, hb—4 6 11 0 47.

Pacific Coast Conference
Bob Kennedy, Wash. State, fb—5 7 2 0 44.

Missouri Valley Conference
Lee Tevis, Washington, hb—4 6 7 0 43.

Southwestern Conference
Bill Coleman, Baylor, qb—4 5 5 0 35.

Big Seven Conference
Johnny Riegler, Colorado, qb—3 5 3 0 33.
Carl Stearns, Colorado, hb—3 5 3 0 33.

Rocky Mountain Conference
Kenneth Moore, Col Col. fb—4 5 7 0 37.

College Cross Country

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 25

Indiana 20, Michigan State 37.
Vermont 24, Williams 31.
Worcester Tech 26, Massachusetts State 30.
Cornell 15, Alfred 50.
North Carolina 17, Navy 44.
Manhattan 21, Connecticut 34.

Toronto Boss Picks Detroit

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (AP)—Clarence (Happy) Day, striving mightily to justify the nickname—but not quite succeeding—bleakly predicts that the Detroit Red Wings will win the National Hockey title this season.

"I see by the papers that the race is supposed to be between our club and the Wings," said the former defenseman, now in his third year as coach, "and all I can say is that I'll be mighty happy if it turns out that way."

Eight Men in Service

Day's concerns began even before the training season started. From last year's Stanley Cup champions, eight men have been taken by the armed services—Wally Stanowski, Johnny McCreedy, Bingo Kampman, Ernie Dickens, Pete Langelle, Bob Goldham, and Nick and Don Metz. Also missing is Gordie Drillon, recently sold to the Canadiens.

On top of that, tightening of the selective service regulations and government draft laws prevented four youngsters from reporting and took four others after they had checked in.

Last year at this time the Leafs had seven defensemen in camp. This season there are only two seasoned rearguards—Bucko McDonald and Reggie Hamilton. McDonald probably will be paired with Hank Goldup, a former wing. It's a question whether he can learn to play the new position defensively as well as offensively.

Hamilton's partner will be Bob Copp, slim 169-pound youngster. Walter (Turk) Broda has no opposition for the goalie's job.

Other defense candidates are George Boothman of Calgary, last year with the Sydney Millionaires of the Cape Breton League; Doug Baldwin, young Winnipeg lad, and Douglas (Red) Garrett. Boothman will probably wind up with the Providence Reds of the American League, the Leaf's farm.

Apps at Center

Capt. Syl Apps, termed by Day as "hockey's greatest individualist," centers one of the Leaf lines. He will be flanked by Bob Davidson and Mel Hill, acquired from the disbanded Brooklyn Americans. Another line will be pivoted by Bill Taylor with Lorne Carr and Dave (Sweeney) Schriner on the wings.

Day still is undecided on the third trio. Gaye Stewart, Fort William product who played last season with Hershey, seems definitely slated for left wing. Center is a toss-up between Norman (Bud) Polle, also from Fort William, and Hugh Barlow, from the Hamilton Majors of the Senior Ontario Association.

Johnny Conick, Barlow's teammate last season, appears to have the inside track for right wing.

Sword Presented To George Halas

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—George Halas, coach of the Chicago Bears, said farewell to professional football for the duration of the war yesterday in a ceremony between halves of the Bears-Philadelphia Eagles game.

Halas expects to leave this week to take up his naval aviation duties as Lieutenant Commander at a mid-western camp.

Players of both teams banked around the Bear coach, who founded the team in 1920 in Decatur, Ill., as he was presented with a sword by Lieut. Com. Carl Olson, Aviation Induction Officer.

Halas moved into Chicago in 1921 and his team became known as the Bears.

New England List Reduced As Bates and Brown Lose

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's list of undefeated and untied teams dropped from seven to five over the week end, but today found Boston College, Amherst, Williams, Norwich, and New Hampshire still holding tenaciously to their gridiron laurels. Brown and Bates were the two which dropped from the select circle.

Prospects for this Saturday find that the list will be due for a further reduction, for Norwich and New Hampshire meet at Northfield, Vt. For the others, Boston College goes up against a Georgetown outfit that was undefeated before it met Detroit Saturday and which will be trying to turn the tables on the Eagles after having been beaten by them 19-18 in 1940 and 14-6 a year ago; Williams travels to Union; and Amherst takes a breather with Massachusetts State.

Princeton Here

Here in Boston Harvard will face a prowling Princeton Tiger that mauled Brown's Bear to the tune of 32-13 Saturday, while Tufts and Northeastern will seek solace in each other's company at Huntington Field, both having lost Saturday, Tufts to Williams 47-6, and Northeastern to A. T. C., 6-0. Boston University, a disappointment in Walt Holmer's first year because of lack of experienced men, goes to Cincinnati, having lost to Bucknell 13-7.

Yale, riding high after giving Howie Odell his first major victory by beating the heavily-favored Dartmouth Indians 17-7, has another tough game in store against Brown, while Dartmouth stays home to meet undefeated but tied (with Harvard) William and Mary, which had a picnic with George Washington Saturday 61-0. Holy Cross, which seemed to have found itself in its 28-0 triumph over North Carolina State, plays Colgate at Worcester.

B. C. and Army Tops.

As far as the East was concerned last Saturday, Boston College and Army both kept their slates clean and remained at the head of the section. Of the two, however, B. C. probably gained the more stature in its 27-0 walloping of Wake Forest than Army did in its 14-0 win over Harvard.

The Eagles showed everything, even including a first-half letdown from the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight game. They scored in the first six minutes of the game, and then proceeded to sit back and play in their own backyard the rest of the half, seeming content to frustrate the efforts of the visitors, who showed one of the best backs in the country in shifty Red Cochran.

Passes Clicked

In the second half the Eagles awakened. Their passes clicked, three for touchdowns. Their line was immense again, holding the Deacons to 67 yards, a total which upped their average of 11.3 yards per game that they held going into the game, but which is probably still low enough to enable them to continue leading the nation in this department. Their pass defense was improved. Mickey Connolly found his passing eye and showed improvement as a runner. And big Mike Holovak once more proved his right for All-America honors.

How does B. C. rate nationally? Coach Walker of Wake Forest said after the game that the Eagles are the best he has seen this season. "Georgia or Alabama might beat them, but I don't think so," he declared.

T is Dynamite

The Eagles' T formation is really dynamite, and it is liable to explode in any part of the field. The plays are so intricate, yet at the same time so devastatingly simple, that they usually either go for a small gain or for a touchdown. And two or three explosions and there is your ball game.

According to Coach Denny Myers, the Eagles in the second half were the best they have been this season. Overconfidence, which could prove a stumbling block as the weeks roll by, may have been met through that first-half letdown. There will be no letdown against Georgetown Saturday.

In New England Amherst took a lead in the Little Three series by trouncing Wesleyan 27-0, while Bowdoin and Maine went out in front as the State of Maine series opened. Bowdoin beat Colby 13-12, while Maine scored a field goal just as the game was about to be over to edge previously unbeaten Bates 9-7. Norwich beat Middlebury in the Vermont series opener.

The schedule for N. E. teams this Saturday follows:

Massachusetts State at Amherst.
Bowdoin at Bates.
Georgetown at Boston College.
Boston University at Cincinnati.
William and Mary at Dartmouth.
Princeton at Harvard.
Wesleyan at Haverford.
Colgate at Holy Cross.
Colby at Maine.
Connecticut at Middlebury.
Tufts at Northeastern.
New Hampshire at Norwich.
Worcester Tech at Rhode Island State.
Springfield at Rutgers.
Vermont at Trinity.
Williams at Union.
Rensselaer at Coast Guard.
Brown at Yale.

Week-End Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Sunday, Oct. 25

St. Mary's (Calif.) 13, Loyola (Los Angeles) 0.
Jacksonville Naval 26, Tampa 0.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 13, St. Ambrose 13.
Loras 19, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
St. Bonaventure 20, Scranton 7.
Canisus 14, Fort Totten 7.
Fresno State 80, Fort Ord 0.

Saturday, Oct. 24

East

Army 14, Harvard 0.
Muhlenberg 41, Ursinus 0.
Manhattan 10, Duquesne 7.
Maine 9, Bates 7.
New Hampshire 14, Rhode Island State 13.
Georgia Tech 21, Navy 0.
Penn 42, Columbia 12.
Penn State 13, Colgate 10.
Duke 28, Pittsburgh 0.
Princeton 32, Brown 13.
Syracuse 12, Cornell 7.
Union 38, Rensselaer 6.
Amherst 27, Wesleyan 0.
West Virginia 27, Waynesburg 0.
Yale 17, Dartmouth 7.
Carnegie Tech 27, Buffalo 14.
Boston College 27, Wake Forest 0.
Bucknell 12, Boston U. 7.
St. Lawrence 13, Carkson 6.
Bowdoin 13, Colby 12.
Connecticut 21, Springfield 14.
Coast Guard 38, Trinity 7.
Susquehanna 6, City College 0.
Lebanon Valley 19, Drexel 12.
Delaware 26, Dickinson 0.
Holy Cross 28, North Carolina State 0
Haverford 24, John Hopkins 0.
Lafayette 19, Virginia 13.
Lehigh 28, Rutgers 10.
Grove City 13, Allegheny 7.
American International 6, Northeastern 0.
Westminster 13, Bethany 7.
Bluefield State 6, Morgan State 6.
Lakehurst Naval 20, Penn Military 7.
Oberlin 12, Swarthmore 0.
Gettysburg 30, Franklin and Marshall 0.
Cortland 47, Hartwick 0.
East Stroudsburg T. 34, Montclair 0.
Rochester 33, Hamilton 0.
Brooklyn College 26, New York Aggies 0.
Lock Haven T. 33, Shippensburg T. 0.
Massachusetts State 12, Worcester Tech 6.
Norwich 31, Middlebury 6.
Washington & Jefferson 25, Hobart 0.
Williams 47, Tufts 6.

Middle West

Iowa 14, Indiana 13.
Minnesota 16, Michigan 14.
Michigan State 14, Great Lakes 6.
Heidleberg 30, Mount Union 12.
Wooster 27, Muskingum 0.
Baldwin Wallace 39, Wittenberg
Bowling Green 7, Miami U. 6.
Kenyon 23, Hiram 6.
Georgia 35, Cincinnati 13.
Ohio U. 26, Ohio Wesleyan 14.
Notre Dame 21, Illinois 14.
Wisconsin 13, Purdue 0.
Ohio State 26, Northwestern 6.
Western Reserve 28, Kent State 13.
Findlay 12, Capital 6.
Creighton 32, Drake 14.
Concordia (Minn.) 24, Hamline 13.
North Dakota State 26, North Dakota 14.
St. Thomas 21, St. Olaf 0.
Missouri 45, Iowa State 6.
Kansas 19, Kansas State 7.
Nebraska 7, Oklahoma 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 40, Washington 7
Augustana 12, Ill. North Central 7.
Knox 13, Beloit 7.
Ripon 9, Monmouth 6.
Central Michigan 19, Ball State 13.
Mass Poly 6, Earlham 7.
Carleton 19, MacAlester 13.
St. Cloud Tchrs 39, Moorhead Tchrs 0.
Iowa Pre-Flight vs. California Pre-Flight, canceled.
South Dakota 7, South Dakota State 0.
River Falls Teach. 14, Superior, Wis., Teach. 0.
Simpson 12, Luther 7.
Bradley 44, Omaha 6.
DePauw 13, Hanover 7.
Lake Forest 6, Wabash 6.
Lawrence 23, Coe 0.
Grinnell 13, Cornell College 7.
Platteville Teach. 20, Whitewater State 0.
Western Michigan 13, Butler 7.
Wayne 13, Michigan Normal 12.
Albion 6, Hope 0.
Marquette 33, Arizona 6.
Toledo 7, Marshall 6.
Dayton 20, Xavier 13.
Wartburg 33, Western Union 0.
Upper Iowa 38, Penn 0.
Indiana State Teach. 28, Louisville 7.
Kalamazoo 28, Franklin 7.
Tennessee Tech 13, Murray, Ky. Teach 6.
Aberdeen, S. D., Teachers 21, Southern Normal 0.
Detroit 6, Georgetown 6.
Iowa Teachers 34, Morningside 6.
Milwaukee Teach. 26, Oshkosh Teach. 0.
Carroll 13, St. Norbert 0.
Wheaton 28, Belmont 0.
Millikin 40, Illinois Wesleyan 12.
Valparaiso 21, Manchester 7.
Evansville 27, Central Indiana 6.
Western Illinois 46, Eastern Illinois 0.
Maryville Teachers 32, Kirksville Teachers 7.
Lacrosse Teachers 47, Eau Claire 0.

South

Texas Christian 21, Pensacola Naval 0.
Catawba 25 Presbyterian 6.
Arkansas 7, Mississippi 6.
Hampden-Sydney 33, Roanoke 6.
Northeast Louisiana 13, Southeast Louisiana 0.
Louisiana State 34, Georgia Pre-Flight 0.
Tennessee 52, Furman 7.
Vanderbilt 66, Centre 0.
Miami 21, Rollins 0.
Union (Tenn.) 38, Western Ky. T. 6.
Alabama 14, Kentucky 0.
Mississippi State 26, Florida 12.
Tulane 29, North Carolina 14.
V. M. I. 20 Richmond 6.
Virginia Tech 19, Washington & Lee 6.
Wofford 20, Randolph Macon 0.
William and Mary 61, George Washington 0.
Maryland 51, Western Maryland 0.
South Carolina State 6, Clark College Atlanta 6.

Rocky Mountain

Montana and Montana State canceled.
Colorado College 53, Adams State 0.
Regis 6, Greeley State 0.
Utah 21, Denver 12.
Wyoming 26, Colorado Mines 6.
Colorado 34, Colorado State 7.

Southwest

West Texas State 27, Flagstaff, Ariz. Tchrs 7.
Texas Tech 20, New Mexico 0.
Lubbock Flying School 13, McMurray College 7.
Hardin-Simmons 39, Texas Mines 7.
Texas 12, Rice 7.
S. M. U. 31, Corpus Christi Naval 6.
Baylor 6, Texas A. & M. 0.

Far West

California 19, Washington 6.
U. C. L. A. 14, Santa Clara 6.
Oregon 28, Idaho 0.
Washington State 26, Oregon State 12.
Nevada 3, Santa Ana Air Base 0.
Stanford 14, Southern California 6.

Harvard Sailors Take Regatta At U. S. C. G. Academy

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Harvard skippers compiled 111 points yesterday and won a quadrangular regatta at the United States Coast Guard Academy which involved races among three types of boats.

Dartmouth finished in second place with 92 points, Yale was third with 86, and Coast Guard last with 85.

Emil "Bus" Mosbacher of Dartmouth and David Noyes of Harvard, who have been sailing against each other since they were 12 years of age without one achieving superiority over the other, tied today with two victories apiece though it was the first time Noyes had sailed a Star Class boat in years.

Other outstanding performers were John Burton of Harvard, who won two firsts, a second, and a third in five starts, and Warner Willcox of Dartmouth who won two firsts and two seconds.

The summary:

Star Class

Skipper School	Tot Pts
Noyes, Harvard	30
Mosbacher, Dartmouth	30
Fisher, Coast Guard	30
Seaman, Yale	30

International 14-Footers

Willcox, Dartmouth	32
Noyes, Yale	30
O'Day, Harvard	22
Barlow, Coast Guard	12

12-Foot Dinghies

Burton, Harvard	32
Lewis, Yale	23
Fontaine, Coast Guard	27
Daniel, Coast Guard	26
Bullard, Harvard	26
*Cleve-Wingate, Dartmouth	11
*Adams-Marion, Dartmouth	15
Severing, Yale	6

*Co-skippers.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	290,180
1942 volume to date	89,851,276
1941 volume to date	116,043,006

Stock Prices Firm; Leaders Move Narrowly

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The stock market narrowed its cruising range today as volume fell off from recent levels but prices generally were steady.

Excepting a few aircrafts and specialties support was adequate to hold quotations even with or slightly ahead of Saturday's closings.

Some brokers suggested potential buyers were awaiting clarification of the picture in the Solomons but news from most other fighting fronts was interpreted as favorable and selling was light throughout.

A few rails were transferred in fairly large blocks in the first hour and Illinois Central pushed up to a new high for the year. Certain industrials improved their positions after an irregular opening, and in the final hour fractional gains were well distributed through the list. Transactions totaled about 550,000 shares.

Utilities firmed near the finish, Consolidated Edison attaining its best price for 1942 and moderate rises going to North American, Public Service of N. J., and American Telephone.

Steels and motors showed minor variations. American Can and Westinghouse each advanced a point or so at the best. Also favored at intervals were Sears Roebuck, Pullman, American Smelting, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe and Shesapeake & Ohio. A trifle backward were United Aircraft, Douglas, Union Carbide, Philip Morris and U. S. Gypsum.

In the curb better marks were posted by Brewster Aero, Lake Shore Mines and Pittsburgh Plate Glass while Pantepec Oil, American Cyanamid and International Petroleum dipped.

Bond Prices Steady

Bond market prices hovered in a narrow range today but the main corporate list maintained a steady undertone near the final hour.

A modest amount of selling in various bonds of the Denver, Rio Grande & Western Railroad depressed prices major fractions to more than a point in some cases. New England railroad 4s and 6s each gained more than a point in light dealings.

U. S. Governments were steady following the offering of the new ⅞ of 1 per cent certificates of indebtedness. Counter trading was small and the listed market was neglected.

A little higher in the rail list were Wabash 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Illinois Central 4¾s. But Denver & Rio Grande issues were under some pressure, with several issues off fractions to a point or more, and New Haven convertible 6s down a major fraction. Alton Road 3s were active but little changed.

In the manufacturing group Allis Chalmers convertibles, a high-priced issue, moved in volume at unchanged prices.

Among foreign loans, which were widely neglected, there was a little selling in Mexico assented 4s of '45 and mild buying in Peruvian bonds.

Buyers Flock to Fall Furniture Market

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—Jamestown's wholesale furniture market, the only one in the nation this fall, opened prematurely yesterday as 400 buyers from coast to coast arrived and, an officer of the furniture market association said, "literally swamped showrooms."

"Buying was the heaviest on record," Paul V. Denny, executive secretary and general manager of the association, added. He estimated that more than 2,000 buyers, 50 per cent more than attended previous markets, will be present during the week-long show, which opened officially Monday.

Government regulations limit furniture manufacturing centers to two shows a year and Jamestown is the only city which will stage one this fall.

G. M. War Goods Deliveries Soar

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced that delivery of war materials from its plants in the United States and Canada totaled $1,203,849,889 for the first nine months of this year, compared with $406,149,273 in materials delivered in all of 1941.

September deliveries amounted to $212,851,360.

General Motors employment also is increasing rapidly, the company said. During the week ended Oct. 11 total GM hourly-rated factory employment in the United States was 262,549, an increase of 12,199 over the week ending Sept. 13. This brought the total employment in the United States to approximately 328,584 while approximately 12,885 men and women are employed in Canada.

Union Carbide Net Drops to 96c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Union Carbide and Carbon Co., and subsidiaries reported net income of $8,941,245 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, after provision of $18,253,061 for federal income and excess profits taxes, or 96 cents a share.

This compared with net income of $10,916,770, after providing $10,791,605 for taxes, or $1.18 a share, in the same quarter of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60e	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
43¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	43	43	43	— ½
7¼	5½	Adams E .15e	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
24½	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	10	Address (1)	2	15¼	15	15	— ¼
38⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1e	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	37	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
½	1/16	Allegheny Co	3	½	1/16	½	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 22
6	3½	Al'pf$30ww	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Alleg pr pf	2	13	13	13	
22¼	16	AllegLS1.20e	3	19½	19¼	19½	Oct 24
6¾	3⅛	Allen Ind (1g)	3	6½	6½	6½	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6e	2	143	142½	143	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 23
15⅞	11⅞	Allied Mil ¾e	12	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	4	6	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	Oct 22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ¾e	2	26⅝	26¾	26½	
18¾	14¾	Alphs P C ¾e	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
1½	1/16	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 22
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 15
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅞	Am A Ch 1.20a	3	22½	22½	22½	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	3	45¾	45¼	45¾	
9⅛	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28½	28½	28½	
2½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	31	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
70½	56⅝	Am Can (3)	*9	68	67	68	+1¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170¾	170	170	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	1	66¾	66½	66½	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	91	91	91	—2
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6¼	5¾	6⅛	Oct 20
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	8⅞	Am Distill	4	15⅛	15	15	
1⅜	⅝	Am Encaus Til	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
24	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	6	23½	23½	23½	
1½	1/16	Am & For Pow	13	1	1	1	+ 1/16
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¾
43¼	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	22	41	40	41	+1
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	16	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
35	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 21
36¼	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	3	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1¾
4⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	21	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	17	85	84	85	+2
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 22
7⅛	4	Am M & Met	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	27	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL$6p3⅜k	11	20⅝	19¾	20¼	+1
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	20	18⅞	17¼	18¼	+1¼
5⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	14	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R ½e	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
[illegible]	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	41	41	41	+ ½
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	144	144	144	
36	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	45	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¼e	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
12	7½	Am Stove1.20	1	12	12	12	Oct 24
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	20	20	20	+ ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅜
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob la	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 22
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	127¾	127¼	127¼	+ ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	1	44	44	44	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	6	45	44½	44½	— ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	132	131¾	132	
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	1	29¼	29	29¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115	115	115	
3⅞	1⅞	Am Water Wks	34	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	7	51¼	50	51¼	+1¼
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
76¾	52	Am Wool pf 6k	2	61½	61¼	61¼	— ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	44½	44½	44½	Oct 23
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	36	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 24
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 16
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1½e	1	34	34	34	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	107½	107½	107½	+1
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¾
66	40½	Arm Ill pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Oct 21
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	28½	28½	28½	Oct 21
7⅛	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 19
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Oct 24
83	53	ADG2pf16¾k	1	72	72	72	Oct 24
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	36	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅜
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	69	69	69	Oct 24
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	13	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	3	25	24⅞	25	Oct 24
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	2	45	44½	45	Oct 23
23½	14⅛	Atl Refin .55e	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106	106	106	Oct 24
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48	48	48	Oct 22
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	57½	57½	57½	Oct 24
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 17
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	32	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		B					
14⅜	9¾	Bald Loco ct	10	13¾	13½	13⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 23
12	8⅝	Barnsdall .60	13	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	23	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ½
21¼	15⅛	Bayuk C 1¼e	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
26	20	Best Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
105	103	Best pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Best Cr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 20
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	2	85	85	85	
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	5	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ¼
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13½	13½	13½	Oct 23
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Oct 20
24⅛	17⅝	Best Co 1.60e	3	22	22	22	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	9	58⅝	58	58⅛	— ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	113	113	113	Oct 23
25	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	5	24½	24½	24½	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 21
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	12	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	Oct 24
17⅛	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	12	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	6	26¾	26⅜	26¾	
3⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 23
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	2	30½	30⅜	30⅜	Oct 23
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9⅛	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 19
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35	35	35	Oct 22
½	1/16	Bkly & Q'ns	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ 1/16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	12	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+ ⅞
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 9
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¼e	4	14	13¾	14	— ⅜
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	3	7	6⅞	7	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	38	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
7⅛	5⅜	Budd Wh(¼e)	38	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅜
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 23
25	16¼	Bullard Co 2	6	24¼	23¾	24¼	
26⅛	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 21
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add .60e	15	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 24
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 20
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	1	9	9	9	Oct 24
15⅛	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
		C					
21¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
51⅝	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	[illegible]	¾	¾	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 24
13¼	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	8	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pac	140	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 20
3⅝	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Oct 23
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28	Oct 20
3⅛	2⅛	Carrier-G .15e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 23
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅜
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	—1
25⅝	15	Celanese 1½e	5	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Ag 1⅛e	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 23
2⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 24
18	11	CenViolette 1e	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Cert-teed Prod	6	2½	2½	2½	
19	15⅛	Chain Belt 1a	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¾
18¼	14⅜	Champ Pa (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 23
9⅛	5⅛	Checker Cab	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 22
36⅛	27⅞	Ches & Ohio 3	13	34	33⅝	33⅝	
100	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	96	96	96	Oct 20
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	2⅜	Chi&E Ill A	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Chi Gr West	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅜	8⅜	Chi GW pf ⅜k	2	12	12½	13	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ⅜g	3	6½	6½	6½	Oct 23
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15½	15½	15½	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38	38	38	Oct 24
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	49	49	49	Oct 23
⅛	1/16	Chi RI & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 22
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 24
1⅛	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	1	1	1	Oct 22
11⅜	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11½	11⅛	11½	Oct 23
13⅜	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	4	13½	13	13	Oct 23
2⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
66⅛	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	5	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛	+ ¼
10⅜	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 24
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
29	22	CleveG.B.(1a)	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 22
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	4	43	43	43	— ¼
36½	25⅝	Cluett P 1¼e	11	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
81½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	81½	81¼	81½	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
16	11⅛	Colgate-P ½	17	16⅛	16	16	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	5	104	104	104	Oct 21
18¾	10⅜	Collins & A	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	15⅜	15½	15½	+ ⅛
15	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+1
15	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	4	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ½
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	173	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pf A 6	6	40	38½	40	+1½
11¼	5⅛	Columbia Pict	5	11	11	11	
33¾	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 24
77	51	Colum Carb 3e	5	76¼	75¾	75¾	— ½
24⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	4	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
101	91¼	Coml C pf 4¼	2	101	101	101	Oct 15
28¾	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	7	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
105¾	100¼	Com Tcpf 4¼	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Oct 15
10⅛	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	26	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1/16	Com'th&South	39	[illegible]	1/16	[illegible]	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	28	33½	32⅝	33½	+1¼
23¾	17⅛	Con Ed 1.60e	23	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 20
16¾	12⅛	Congoleum-N 1	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	7	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
11¾	9⅛	Cons Cig 1½g	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼e	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Cons Ed(1.60)	119	16⅛	15½	16	+ ½
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	89¼	88½	89	+1½
⅝	⅜	Cons Film Ind	5	½	½	½	Oct 23
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	4	3	2½	3	+ ¾
7	4⅞	Consol Oil ½	5	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	3¼	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5	5	5	Oct 19
8⅛	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36½	22	Consol'n-C pf	5	34½	33½	34½	Oct 23
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	84½	84½	84½	Oct 24
16¾	11⅛	Container 1½e	20	16¾	16	16¼	— ½
3⅞	2¼	Cont Baking	3	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 22
28	21⅛	Cont Can 1e	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
8¼	5⅞	Cont D F ⅛e	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Oct 23
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60e	4	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	7	4	3⅞	4	
26¼	17	Cont O Del (1)	24	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	10¼	10	10	— ½
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 21
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.6C	4	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	2½	Coty Inc .15e	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14⅛	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
16⅝	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 24
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38	38	38	
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	20	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	9	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ½
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	78	78	78	+ ⅛
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼e	13	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84	84	84	Oct 6
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
19⅜	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	+1⅛
2	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅛	12	Curt p pf1.35k	2	19	19	19	
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	11	8¾	8⅜	8¾	— ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	Cutler-H .85e	4	17½	17½	17½	
		D—E					
3⅝	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	Davis Ch .60e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Oct 23
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60e	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
24¼	18½	Deere 1.35e	15	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
30	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 24
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel-W-G.80	3	11½	11½	11½	Oct 21
11⅛	7	Del & Hudson	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	[illegible]	Den&RioGW pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct 24
18⅝	14⅜	Det Ed 1.30e	17	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	18	Diam Mat 1¼e	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
39½	33¼	Diam M pf1½	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Oct 23
9⅛	6¾	Diam T M ½e	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
21⅛	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	7	20¾	20⅛	20¾	
86½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	2	86	86	86	Oct 24
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 20
23⅞	16⅜	Doehler 1½e	5	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	8	Dome h1.70e	27	13¼	12¾	12⅞	
70¾	51	Douglas Air 5e	4	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅜
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	2	123	123	123	
16⅜	13⅛	Dresser M ¾e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
7	2¾	Dunhill Int	9	6¾	6¼	6¾	Oct 24
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 23
144	102¾	du Pont 3¼e	7	132	130¾	132	+ ¾
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	1	125½	125½	125½	
30⅞	16¾	East Air Lines	5	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅝
3⅝	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
141	108	Eastman (5)	3	138½	138½	138½	
34⅛	26	Eaton Mfg 3	2	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
15	11	Edis Bros .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 23
1½	1/16	El&M In .06e	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 23
30¼	20⅛	El Auto 1¾e	3	30½	30	30	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅞	Elec Boat ½e	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	15	El P&L $6 pf	7	28	26¾	28	+1¼
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7 pf	13	32	30	31½	+1½
33⅛	29	El Stor Bat 2	2	33½	33	33	— ⅛
26⅝	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	6	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	45	45	45	Oct 16
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	88	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 23
73	46	EPS$5½pf5½	1	57	57	57	Oct 23
⅜	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	6	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Erie RR ⅛e	13	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
10	3⅞	Erie RR ct ½e	44	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	6	42	41¾	41¾	
4¼	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	4	4	4	
6⅜	4⅛	Evans Prod	15	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	+ ½
28⅜	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
1	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	1	1	1	1	Oct 21
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb M (1)	2	34	34	34	Oct 24
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 24
8¼	5¾	Fed Lt&Tr 1	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅞
24½	20	Fed Min&S 3e	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ½
11⅜	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 24
4¼	3	Fed M T .30e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 24
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
87	76	Fed DS pf 4¼	1	79	79	79	Oct 21
11¼	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
41¼	29⅛	Fid P F 1.60a	3	41¼	40¾	40¾	
20⅛	13⅜	Firestone T 1	2	20	20	20	
102½	87½	Firestone pf 6	1	104	104	104	+1½
39½	29¾	First NSt 2½	6	32½	32	32	+ ⅜
13⅛	9⅛	Flintkote .55e	25	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	94	94	94	Oct 23
25½	15	Florence 1½e	1	25	25	25	Oct 21
21¼	18	Florsheim A 2	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 14
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	1	4	4	4	
11½	8¼	Food Fair St 1	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼	Oct 23
37	27⅛	FoodMa 1.40e	2	36	36	36	Oct 23
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
10⅛	5	Francisco Sug	8	6½	6¼	6½	
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
		G					
2¾	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 23
2⅜	1½	Gair Robt ¼g	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	8	Gair pf 1.20	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 20
3⅝	2½	Gar Wood	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	1	8	8	8	Oct 23
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ½e	3	9½	9⅛	9½	Oct 23
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	52	52	52	Oct 16
6⅜	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	2	6	6	6	Oct 22
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	1	103½	103½	103½	Oct 23
46¾	35	Gen Am Tr 1e	5	39¾	39½	39¾	
5½	3⅜	Gen Bak .30e	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅜	2½	Gen Bronze	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 24
3⅛	2	Gen Cable	1	3	3	3	
9½	6¾	Gen Cable A	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 23
90¼	71	Gen Cab pf 7k	7	81	80½	81	+ ¾
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
30¾	21½	Gen Elec 1.40	30	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
40½	23¾	Gen Food1.70a	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
116⅛	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅞
2¾	⅝	Gen G & E A	248	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ¼
85	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	2	87	87	87	+2
41½	30	Gen Mot 1½e	60	41½	41⅛	41¼	
128	122	Gen Mot pf (5)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	
3⅛	1¾	Gen O Ad .20e	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 24
30	13⅜	Gen O Ad A5k	3	18¼	17¾	18¼	Oct 22
14½	10⅜	Gen Prec Eq	11	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Gen Print Ink	8	4	4	4	
½	1/16	Gen Pub Serv	4	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 24
14½	10⅜	Gen Ry S ¼e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Gen Real&Ut	12	½	½	½	
29⅝	23	Gen R'&U pf	2	29¼	28¾	29¼	Oct 19
19¼	14½	Gen Refr .85e	3	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
10	8¼	Gen Shoe (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 22
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
16⅛	11	Gen Time ⅞e	2	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Gen T&R (1e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 24
4½	3	Gillette (.15e)	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
59½	40⅛	Gillette pf (5)	2	59½	59¼	59½	Oct 23

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	Oct 24
65½	50	Gimbel pf 6	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
16	12⅛	Glidden 1.60	2	16	16	16	
44	37¼	Glid cv pf 2¼	2	42	40½	40½	Oct 23
[illegible]	¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1/16
2⅜	1⅜	Goebel Bre .20	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
25	13	Goodrich 1⅛e	8	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
81¾	56	Goodrich pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	Oct 24
23¼	10¼	Goodyear T 1e	12	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
90	60¼	Goodyear pf 5	1	90	90	90	Oct 24
3⅜	1¾	Goth Hosiery	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1	[illegible]	Graham-Paige	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1/16
5½	4	Granby .60e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 24
8⅛	6	Grand Union	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 23
8¾	6	Granite C.35g	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
31	22⅛	Grant (1.40a)	1	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ¾
25	23	Grant pf (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Oct 24
18⅝	14¾	Gt N I O ct 2g	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¾	Gt Nor pf 1e	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	22⅜	Gt West Sug 2	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
22½	25	Green HL (2a)	2	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
14	10½	Greyhound (1)	24	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
11½	10	Greyh'd pf .55	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 16
14⅜	9¼	Grum Airc ¾e	1	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Gulf Mob&Oh	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	18	Gulf Mof2½g	5	32⅜	32	32⅜	— ⅛
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 21
13	8¾	Hall Print 1a	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 15
10⅛	8	Hamil W .55e	2	10	10	10	
19⅜	12½	Harb-Walk ⅞e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 24
4⅛	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	1	4	4	4	
1⅞	⅞	Hayes Mfg	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Hayes In 1½e	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
93½	79¼	Hazel Atlas 5	1	91½	91	91	
6⅛	4½	Hecker Prod	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
58½	45	Helme (4)	5	58½	58½	58½	Oct 19
13⅛	10¼	Hercules (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	
21	57	Herc Pw 1.60e	2	68⅝	67¾	67¾	Oct 23
44	30¼	Hershey C (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Oct 23
101½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	1	94	94	94	Oct 16
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 28
15	11	Hires (1.20e)	4	14½	14½	14½	Oct 17
26⅜	14¼	Holland F (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
6⅞	6	Hollander ⅜e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	13¼	Holly Sugar(1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
38¼	21½	Homestake4½	40	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
39¼	27	Hou Her A 2½	2	39	39	39	— ¼
11	8¼	Hou Her B ½e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
44	30½	Household (4)	5	40	39⅝	40	+1
106	96	Household pf 5	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 24
4⅛	2¼	Houston Oil	10	1¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34¾	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	3	33	33	33	
1¼	⅜	Hudson & Man	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Hudson&M pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
22	16½	Hudson B (h2)	1	22	22	22	
4⅞	3⅛	Hudson Motor	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
1⅜	1/16	Hupp Motor	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1/16
8¾	5⅜	Illinois Cent	91	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅞
22¼	13	Ill Cent pf	10	23¼	22	23	+1¼
14½	6⅛	Indian Refin	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	10¼	Ind Pw 1.40e	9	12	11½	12	+ ½
28⅜	21	Indus Rayon 2	7	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
100	74	Ing Rand 4½e	2	92	92	92	Oct 24
74½	54	Inland Steel 4	4	67	67	67	+ ½
12⅜	8¾	Insp Con C ¾e	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
6⅜	5½	Insur ct (.20)	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 23
23½	18½	Interchem 1.60	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
10⅜	5¼	Intercon R .40g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 20
8	5¾	Interlake ¼e	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6e	6	141½	139½	139½	—1½
51½	40	Int Harvest 2	36	53¼	52	53¼	+1¼
166	147	Int Harv pf 7	1	163½	163½	163½	+1½
¾	¼	Int Hydro El A	8	¾	¾	¾	— 1/16
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	110	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅞
9¼	3¼	Int Min'ls ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 24
55	38	Int Min'ls pf 4	1	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Int Mining ¼g	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅛	Int Nick Can 2	32	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
135	126¾	Int Nick pf(7)	1	133	133	133	Sep 21
15¾	7⅞	Int Paper Co	16	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
60⅜	45	Int Paper pf 5	9	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 23
48⅛	39	Int Salt 1½e	3	44	44	44	+2
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	1	29	29	29	
39½	26	Int Silver (3e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
104⅛	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Oct 15
4¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	210	4¾	4½	4¾	
4⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9¼	6⅛	Interst D S 1e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Intertype ½e	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
32½	24¾	Island Cr 1¼e	1	30	30	30	Oct 21
		J—K					
9⅞	5⅜	Jarvis (.30e)	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
33½	18⅝	Jewel T 1.60	1	25	25	25	
107⅜	85	Jewel T pf 4¼	5	98	98	98	Oct 9
62⅛	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	7	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	17½	Jones&L Stl 2e	4	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
64	54¾	Jones&L pf A 5	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 23
79⅞	61	Jones&L pf B 5	1	69½	69½	69½	
11	8	Joy Mfg .70e	1	9	9	9	
12½	5	Kalam S&F.60	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	2¼	Kan City Sou	34	7½	7	7	— ⅛
29¼	16	Kan C So pf 2g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
11½	6	Kaufmann ½e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 22
11½	7	Kayser (¼e)	8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	10¼	Keis H A 1½	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Kelsey H B ⅜e	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
37½	26⅛	Kennecott 1¾e	29	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Keyst S&W 1e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Oct 22
29	24½	Kimberly-Cl 1	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 20
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR)	1	2	2	2	Oct 20
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	5	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
3¼	2⅛	Kresge Dep St	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 22
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	4	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
		L					
17¾	11⅛	Lambert (1½)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅜	8⅜	Lane Bryant 1a	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 2
26¼	15½	Lee R&T 2¼e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Oct 23
23⅛	18⅛	Lehigh PC 1½	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 23
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Lehigh V C pf	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23⅞	17¾	Lehman Cp 1a	5	23¾	23½	23½	
14¼	11⅜	Lehn&F 1.05e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 24
23	18	Lerner Strs (2)	8	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
31	20½	Lib-O-F G (1)	7	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅜
5¼	4	Lib McN .45e	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
33	20	Life Sav 1.60e	1	30	30	30	Oct 22
73½	50½	Lig&Myers 3a	3	59¾	59	59	— ½
74½	50½	Lig&My B 3a	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅜
175	164⅛	Lig&My pf (7)	50	174½	174	174	— ¾
23	16¼	Lily Tulip	1	23	23	23	Oct 21
32⅜	22½	LimaLoco1½e	1	27	27	27	
37	25½	Link Belt (2)	1	37	37	37	
12⅜	9⅛	Lion Oil Ref 1	2	12	12	12	Oct 24
15⅞	11⅛	Liquid Carb 1a	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Lockheed A 2g	4	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
45½	37	Loew's Inc (2)	4	44⅛	44½	44½	— ¼
42½	31½	Lone Star (3)	6	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+1¼
4¾	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	28	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ¼
19	15	Loose-Wil 1a	3	19	18½	18½	— ½
16⅛	11½	Lorillard ¾e	4	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
76½	55½	Lou&Nash (5e)	1	62	62	62	+ ½
18¼	11¾	Lou G&EA 1½	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacAnd 1.80	3	18	17½	17½	— ½
35⅜	27¾	Mack Truck 1e	1	30	30	30	— ¼
21½	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	4	20	19½	19½	— ¼
13⅜	10⅛	Mad Sq G 1e	2	11	11	11	Oct 16
27¾	20	Magma C 1½e	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
4⅜	2⅜	Manati Sugar	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	5	Mandel Br ½e	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 16
16⅜	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Mar Mid .18e	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	8½	Marsh Fld .80	4	10⅛	9⅞	0⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17¼	Martin GL 3g	13	23½	23	23	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Martin-Parry	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	Masonite Cp 1a	10	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
24½	19	MasterE 1.45e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 23
29½	19½	Math Alk(7/8d)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
46½	31	May Dept St 3	1	38	38	38	Oct 24
2¾	1¼	Maytag Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18	13⅜	Maytag pf 2k	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 24
12⅞	9	McCall 1.40	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14	10	McCrory St 1	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 24
108¼	99⅞	McCrory pfww5	5	103	103	103	Oct 13
23	14	McGraw Elec 2	5	22½	22⅛	22½	
8½	6½	McGraw (.45e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	27½	McInty k2.22e	2	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	9¾	McKess & R 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
109	101	McKes pf 5¼	1	107	107	107	Oct 20
7¼	5⅛	McLellan .60e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7¼	6	Mead Corp ¾e	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
72	60	M'd pf [illegible]	1	61	61	61	Oct 23
32	20½	Melville Sh(2)	1	25	25	25	
6	4⅛	Mengel Co ⅛g	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
35½	21	Merch&M1½e	2	31	31	31	Oct 23
30½	24¼	Mesta Ma 2⅞e	2	29	29	29	Oct 20
7⅛	5	Miami Cop ½e	7	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅛
18	12¼	Mid-Cont .40e	6	18⅛	18	18	
23⅛	16⅛	Midland 1½e	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Oct 21
52	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	52	51¾	52	Oct 24
3⅛	1⅞	Minn-Moline	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
67	57½	Min-Mpf 4½k	1	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
14	8¾	Mission C .85g	5	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ½
1¼	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅜	1⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	3	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
91	66	Monsanto (2)	5	79	79	79	— ⅞
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y 12
32¼	23½	Mont Wd (2)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
42⅛	36	Morrell J (2)	1	36	36	36	Oct 8
11	6¼	Motor Prod 1g	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
12½	9⅞	Motor Wh .60e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 21
25⅜	20½	Mueller 1¼e	1	22	22	22	
3¼	2	Mullins Mfg B	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 23
15¼	11⅛	Munsingwear 1a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 22

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
69¾	49	Murphy GC (3)	5	60	60	60	Oct 21
110½	108⅜	Murphy pf 4¾	1	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Murray Cp ¼g	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39⅜	30½	Myers Br (2e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 16
3⅛	1¾	Nashua Liq Co	2	3	3	3	Sep 25
7	3⅜	Nash-Kelv ¼e	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19¾	13½	Nat Acme 1½e	10	19¾	19	19	— ⅜
5	3	Nat Auto Fib	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 24
7½	5⅜	Nat Av pf .60	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 21
9⅜	6⅛	Nat Aviat ¼e	3	9⅜	9½	9⅝	
16½	13	Nat Bis 1.40e	8	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	Oct 20
16	12⅛	Nat B & S .60	1	15½	15½	15½	
5½	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Nat Cyl G .80	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 24
15¾	12¾	Nat Dairy .80	16	15	14¾	15	
6½	4⅜	Nat Dept Strs	7	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Nat D S pf .60	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 24
26	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	7	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
17⅜	14¼	NatE&S 1¼e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Oct 21
5¼	3⅜	Nat Gyps .40g	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ⅜e	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	165½	165½	165½	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅞	Nat M&SC ¾e	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ¾e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 23
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	15	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
54	43¾	Nat Steel (3)	1	53½	53¼	53¼	— ½
6⅛	4	Nat Supply	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
63	45¾	N S $5½pf4½k	3	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
16⅛	9⅜	Nat Sup $2pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 23
4	2⅜	Nat Tea	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 23
9⅛	4⅞	Natomas Co¼e	2	5½	5½	5½	
8⅜	5¾	Nehi Corp .52a	2	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
15½	11	Neisner Br (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
37½	28	Newberry 2.40	5	37½	37½	37½	Oct 22
30½	22½	Newmont 1¼e	11	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅞
11⅛	7¼	Newport I .20e	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25½	17¼	Newpt NS1½e	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ½
109½	97¼	New N S pf 5	6	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Oct 24
32¼	23⅞	NY Air (2)	6	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
12½	6⅜	NY Cent RR	52	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅛	11⅛	NY Chi&St L	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	6	41¼	40½	40½	— ½
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
6	4	NY Dock	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	12¾	NY Dock pf	5	15¼	15	15¼	Oct 21
[illegible]	1/16	NY NH & H RR	5	½	[illegible]	½	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
½	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 23
30¾	19	NY Ship 1½e	14	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	15½	Noblitt-S1½e	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	
192	143	Norf&West 10	7	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	— ⅜
14	9⅞	No Am Av(1e)	10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	North Am .99t	66	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	39	No Am 6 pf 3	3	48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Northern Pac	40	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
110½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	Oct 23
15½	8	Northw AL ½e	2	15	15	15	
3¼	1	Norwalk T & R	2	3⅛	3	3	
10¼	7¾	Norw Ph .55e	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Oct 23
		O—P					
[illegible]	6⅞	Ohio Oil ¼e	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
25⅞	17	Oliver Farm 1e	7	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	9	4½	[illegible]	4⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Oppen Col ½e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	11½	Otis Elev .65e	12	16⅛	15¾	16	
24¼	16⅞	Outboard 2¼e	2	23½	23½	23½	Oct 19
54	43¼	Owens-I G (2)	5	52	51½	52	+ ½
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
19	7	Pac Fin 1.20	1	19	19	19	Oct 9
22	15½	Pac G & E (2)	17	22½	22	22½	+ ½
31½	22½	Pac Lighting 3	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	Oct 22
19	13⅜	Pac Mills 1½e	34	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	6	3	3	3	
9	5⅛	Pac West Oil	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
3	1⅞	Packard (.10e)	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
22½	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	13	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	4½	Pan A Pet ¼g	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 23
104½	101	Panhd pf 5.60	1	104½	103¾	103¾	— ¼
2⅜	1	Panhandle .10e	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
32½	20⅜	Paraffine (2)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 22
17½	11¾	Param Pict 1	27	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
123¾	100½	Param 1pf 6	4	122½	121½	122½	Oct 22
17	14½	Park & Tilford	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 16
2⅛	1½	Park Utah .10e	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
29¼	19½	Parke D 1.30e	27	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ¾
17½	13½	Parker Rust 1a	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 21
1⅜	1/16	Parmelee Trans	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 15
29⅞	13⅜	Patino M 3¼e	13	28⅛	27½	27⅞	— ⅜
55½	44	Penick&F2¼e	4	55¼	55	55¼	Oct 21
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	4	74	73⅞	74	
4	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 24
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 24
44	32	Penn-Dpf 1¾k	1	37	37	37	Oct 24
15	11	Penn G S .95e	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 15
25	17⅞	Penn RR (1e)	49	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
23⅛	16⅜	Peoples Dr 1e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 20
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	3	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Peoria & East.	2	2	2	2	Oct 20
25⅛	15⅜	Pepsi-Co 1½e	71	25¾	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4	Pere Marquette	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Pet Milk (1)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Oct 24
6	4	Petrol Co .20e	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
6	5	Pfeiffer Br ½e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅜	22⅜	Phelps D 1.20e	10	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	
40⅛	28⅛	Phila Cot (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	
10¾	7⅜	Philco Cp .45e	7	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	3	68½	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅜
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	+ ¼
109½	103	Ph M 4½pf 4½	2	109½	109½	109½	Oct 21
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
42¼	30	Phillips Pet 2	8	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	2	2	2	Sep 22
19¾	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	1	19	19	19	
10⅞	6⅛	Pitt & W Va	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 23
4⅞	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 23
38½	26½	Pittsburgh pf	1	36	36	36	Oct 23
6¼	4⅜	Pitt C&I ⅜g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 24
9¾	7⅝	Pitt Forg ¾e	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Pitt S&B .35e	2	4½	4½	4½	
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Oct 24
2⅞	1	Pittston Co	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	11⅛	Plym Oil .80	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
18½	15½	Pond Crk 1½e	1	18	18	18	Oct 22
5⅛	3½	Poor & Co B	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21	9½	Postal Tel pf	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
8½	5⅜	Pressed S ½e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¾	6⅛	Pr S1pf .06¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 22
29¼	22½	PrSC2pf2½k	2	27½	27	27	Oct 20
52¾	42	Procter&Gm 2	3	51⅞	51½	51⅞	
14½	9½	Pub S NJ .70e	61	12½	11¾	12½	+ ⅞
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	94	93½	94	
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	2	84½	84	84½	+ ⅜
86½	62	P S NJ $5pf5	3	71⅜	70½	71⅜	+ ⅜
116	111⅛	P S El&Gpf 5	6	115½	115½	115½	Oct 20
27¾	20¾	Pullman (1)	62	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅝
10¼	7	Pure Oil ⅜g	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
101¼	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
91¼	80½	Pure O 5pf(5)	2	88	87	88	Oct 24
13	9⅜	Purity Bak¾e	1	13	13	13	
		Q—R					
10⅜	8¼	Quak S O ⅜e	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Radio Cp .20e	43	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
57½	46½	Radio pf 3½	3	57½	57¼	57½	Oct 23
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr 25
3½	2	Radio-Keith-O	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
50½	34⅛	Radio-K-O pf	1	51	51	51	+1
21	15½	Raybest 1½e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
11⅛	7⅞	Rayonier ¾e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
26¾	23⅜	Rayonier pf(2)	2	26	26	26	— ¼
15¼	11½	Reading Co(1)	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
28½	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	1	28	28	28	Oct 21
23⅜	20	Reading 2pf 2	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 21
7½	6¼	Reliable St ½	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
12¼	10¾	Reliance (1)	3	12	12	12	Oct 8
10½	7⅛	Rem Rand .85e	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 24
67	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	Oct 17
4⅜	2⅜	Reo Motors ct	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19	13⅜	Repub Stl 1e	8	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
86¾	70¼	Rep Stl pf A 6	2	81	81	81	Oct 23
7⅜	4¼	Rev Cop & Br	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Reyn Spr(¼g)	.2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	Oct 23
27½	20	Reyn T B 1.40	11	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
9	6⅝	Richfield O ⅛g	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
8¾	6⅝	Ritter Co (1)	4	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Oct 23
5¼	3¼	Roan Ant .15e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 23
19½	15	Ruberoid .30e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 24
11⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
⅜	¼	Rutland RR pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 22
		S					
44	29⅛	Safeway St (3)	3	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
34⅞	23	St Jos L 1½e	9	32	31¾	31¾	
⅜	1/16	St L-San Fran	5	¼	¼	¼	— 1/16
1⅛	⅛	St L San Fr pf	5	¾	⅝	¾	
19¾	9½	Savage A 1½e	16	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	12¾	Schenley D ½e	5	20	20	20	
98	78	Schen pf 5½	1	97½	97½	97½	Oct 24
36½	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
1/16	⅛	Seaboard Air L	6	1/16	1/16	1/16	
1⅛	1/16	Seaboard ALpf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10⅝	Seaboard O 1	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Seagrave Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	6	54½	54	54½	+ ⅜
9⅛	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Sharon Stl ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 20
7	4⅞	Sharp & D ¼e	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
63	54⅞	Sharp&D pf 3½	1	62	62	62	Oct 17
6⅜	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Shell U .40e	7	16⅛	15¾	16	
4⅜	2½	Silver King	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅞	11⅞	Simmons .85e	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅜	⅞	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
26	20⅜	SimS&S 1.20e	3	25	25	25	+ ½
30¼	19⅜	Skelly O 1¼e	3	30	30	30	
20¾	15¾	Smith AO ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 21
14¾	9	Smith&C 1½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
17	13¼	Snider Pk 1¼e	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Soc-Vac (½g)	25	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	SoAmG&P.20e	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
26¼	17¼	S P Rico 2¼e	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	14	[illegible]	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 24
20⅜	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1⅛e	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¼	So Nat Gas (1)	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	South'n Pac 1e	75	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
18⅛	12½	Southern Ry	20	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
39	23¾	So Ry pf 1¼e	17	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O 4	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Oct 22
3	1¼	Sparks-W ¼e	13	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Spear & Co	2	2½	2½	2½	Oct 23
23¾	17½	Spencer Kell 2	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 21
31⅜	21⅞	Sperry Cp ¾e	3	27⅜	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
37	30	Spicer Mfg 3e	2	34	34	34	— ¼
4⅛	2½	Spiegel Inc	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38⅜	27⅜	Square D 1½e	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ¾
49½	40½	Squibb (1½e)	1	49	49	49	Oct 20
113	109½	Squibb pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 20
5	2¾	Stand Brands	23	3½	3¼	3½	
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Oct 24
[illegible]	1/16	Stand Gas&El	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1/16
2⅛	¾	Stand Gas $4pf	5	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	3	9¾	9	9	Oct 14
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	50	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	18	Std O C 1.05e	32	28¼	27⅝	28¼	— ⅛
27½	20	Std O Ind (1)	23	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
43⅞	30½	Std O NJ 1e	27	43⅜	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
37	25¼	Std O Oh 1½	11	37	36¼	36¼	Oct 23
34⅛	23¾	Starrett(1½e)	2	28¾	28½	28½	Oct 9
61	42	SterlDrg 2.65e	12	61	61	61	
7¾	5⅛	Stewart-W ¼e	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
4⅛	3⅛	Stokely-Bros	1	4⅛	4	4	
6¼	4	Stone&W .60g	26	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Studebaker Co	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
55⅛	43	Sun Oil (1)	1	51	51	51	Oct 24
5⅞	3⅞	Sunshine M.40e	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	11½	Superheater(1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
1⅝	1	Superior O .05g	4	1½	1½	1½	
13¾	9¼	Superior Steel	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23	17¼	Sutherl'd 1.20	1	22	22	22	
4⅞	3½	Sweets Co Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 16
25	20	Swift Co 1.20a	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
28	19¼	Swift Int'l 2a	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
19	15⅞	Sylvania .94e	8	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Sym-Gld .60e	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
		T—U					
5⅛	4	Talcott Inc .40	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 22
3½	1⅞	Telautogr .10g	8	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	7½	Tenn Corp ¾e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24⅞	7⅜	Texas&Pac Ry	6	23¾	23½	23½	
40	30	Texas Co (2)	10	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Texas G P .20e	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
36⅞	28	Texas Sul (2)	2	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅜
7	5	Tex PC&O .40	16	7¼	7	7	+ ¼
6⅝	4½	Tex P L T .10g	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
9¼	5	Thatcher Mfg	2	6½	6½	6½	
42	35¾	That cv pf 3.60	1	39	39	39	Oct 5
3	2⅛	The Fair	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 22
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid .10e	3	4	3⅞	4	
3⅜	2⅛	Third Av Tran	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 23
7¼	5¼	ThompJR .40e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 14
27½	17⅜	Thomp Pr 1e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Oct 23
1	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅞	8¼	Thompson-S pf	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Oct 24
10⅝	8	Tide W A .60a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	
34½	22	Timk-Det 2½e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
43¼	31½	Timk R 1¼e	1	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
5⅞	4	Transamer (½)	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅜	Trans&West A	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
12¾	8¾	Transue 1½e	2	11¼	11½	11½	Oct 20
1½	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	2	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	5½	Truax-Tr .77e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11⅛	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Oct 8
15	7⅛	Twen C-F ¼e	63	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
25½	19¼	Twen C pf 1½	7	25¼	25	25¼	
5⅜	1⅜	Twin City R T	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 24
7¼	5⅛	Twin Cch ⅜g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	28⅞	Underw'd 1½e	1	41	41	41	— ¼
9¼	7⅛	Un B&P .65e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
75¾	58	Union Cb (3)	8	74½	74	74⅜	— ⅜
15½	10	Union O C (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
84½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	3	84	83½	84	+1
81½	74½	Union Pac pf 4	7	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
30	21½	Union Tk 1.60	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	7⅞	United Air L	14	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
36⅜	23⅞	Unit Airc(1e)	14	30	29½	29½	— ½
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	5	98⅜	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Unit Bisc ¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
55¼	37	Unit Carb 3	3	55¼	54⅞	55¼	Oct 23
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	United Corp	24	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	+ 1/16
15⅜	11	Unit Cp pf 3k	60	14¾	13⅞	14½	+ ⅞
7⅝	4½	United Drug	5	7	6⅞	7	
3¼	1¾	Unit Dyewood	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅞	Unit Elec Coal	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
35	25⅜	Unit E&F 1¾e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Oct 23
72½	48⅜	United Fr (3)	10	57	56⅜	57	+ ½
5⅛	3⅛	Unit G I(.35e)	69	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ¼
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Oct 23
16⅞	11¾	Unit M&M 1e	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
4⅛	2⅞	Un Pap'bd ½e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4	2½	Un S&For Sec	1	4	4	4	
11¼	6¼	US Freight	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
59	40¼	US Gypsum (2)	7	58¼	57½	58¼	— ¾
6¾	4½	US Hoffman M	1	6½	6½	6½	
34¼	24½	US Ind Al 1a	2	31	31	31	+ ½
4½	2⅞	US Leather	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 23
14⅞	7	US Leather A	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
114	99	US L p 2½k	3	110	109½	110	Oct 21
28	22	US Pipe&F 2	3	28	27½	28	
30¼	26¾	US Play Cd 2a	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
29⅝	20	US Plywd 1.20	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
1	½	US Real&Imp	5	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	US Rubber	60	24¾	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅝
96¾	54	US Rubber 1pf	6	96½	95⅞	96½	+ ⅞
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (4)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Oct 24
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	2	62	62	62	Oct 21
55¾	44¼	US Steel (3e)	48	49⅞	49⅛	49⅝	
119¾	107¼	US Steel pf 7	2	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
24	15⅛	US Tob (.92e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
1¾	⅝	United Stockyd	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Unit Stores A	10	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
44	34⅝	Unit Strs pf 7g	1	43	43	43	Sep 21
14⅜	12	Univ-Cy .95e	4	14	14	14	Oct 22
		V—W					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 23
11½	7¼	Van Norm ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
25	19	VRaalte(1½e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Oct 22
20⅞	14⅛	Vanadium ¼e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	35	35	35	Oct 24
25⅛	18⅜	Vic Ch W (1)	2	22	22	22	Oct 23
2⅞	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	2½	2½	2½	Oct 24
40¼	22½	Va-Ca 6pf 5k	6	40	39¼	40	+1
31¾	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	28	28	28	
29¾	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
10¼	6⅜	Vultee Air ½e	3	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
25	16¾	Vultee pf 1¼	2	23	23	23	
30⅜	21¼	Wabash pf4½e	10	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
7¾	6¼	Waldorf Sys 1	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 24
19¾	16	Walgreen 1.60	6	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
102	97½	Walg p ww 4½	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 29
39½	31½	Walker(H)(h4)	8	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
15¼	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Oct 24
4⅜	3½	Walworth .20e	5	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
4¼	2⅝	Ward Baking A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
¾	⅜	Ward Baking B	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct 21
24⅞	16	WardBakpf ½k	2	24⅜	24½	24⅜	— ¼
6¾	4¼	Warner Br Pic	52	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Warren Bros	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct 23
39½	24⅞	Warren Fdy 2a	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
19	13¼	Wash G Lt 1½	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 14
14	12	Waukesha M 1	1	14	14	14	Oct 24
17	11½	Wayne Pump 2	1	16¾	16¼	16¾	Oct 24
3	1¾	Webster Eisen	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 23
20¼	15	Wesson O (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
70	59⅛	Wesson pf (4)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Oct 24
9⅛	7½	West In Sug 3	3	9	9	9	— ¼
18	10½	WVa P&P 1¼e	1	13	13	13	Oct 22
104½	97	W VaP&P pf 6	1	97½	97½	97½	Oct 14
17⅞	12¾	West Auto (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Oct 24
3½	2	West Maryland	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 21
2	⅜	West Pac pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	WestUnT 1½e	4	29	28¾	28⅞	
19¾	13⅞	West A Br (1)	10	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
81¼	63½	Westh El 2¼e	12	77⅜	76¾	77⅜	+ ⅜
29½	23	Weston E I 1e	1	27	27	27	Oct 24
31½	22	Westv Ch 1.05e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 24
27¾	18⅛	Wheel St 1¼e	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	Oct 23
15	12¾	WhiteDen .60	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	12	White Mot ¾e	5	14¼	14	14	— ¼
5	3	White Rk .10g	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 24
3⅛	1¾	White Sew M	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 23
53	40	White S pf ½k	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 6
22¼	15⅛	White or pf 2	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
4¼	1½	Wilcox Oil	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 24
2¼	1⅛	Willys-Overl'd	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 24
8⅛	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Wilson Co	9	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
73¾	51	Wils $6pf(6k)	11	58¼	58	58	+1½
24	18	Woodward ¾e	1	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅛
29⅛	21½	Woolw'th 1.60	31	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Worth P & M	13	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ½
57¾	44	Wor cv ppf 4½	2	50	48	50	+2½
54	42½	Wor pr pf 4½	4	47	47	47	+ ½
62	30	Wrigley (3a)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Oct 23
		Y—Z					
23½	15¾	Yale & T .60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
13⅛	10½	Yel Tr&C (1)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
7¾	5	Young S&W 1g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37½	28¾	Ygs S&T 2¼e	5	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
87	78	Ygs S&T pf 5½	1	87	87	86	Oct 20
12¼	7	Youngst S ¼e	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
16¾	8⅛	Zenith Rad 1e	5	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Zonite Pr .15g	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Promotional 'Ad' Programs Are Analyzed

Basing his conclusions on a study of the advertising programs of 98 different manufacturers marketing consumer goods through selected retail distributors, Professor James D. Scott, formerly research assistant at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and now Professor at Johns Hopkins University, states that whenever a company's advertising appropriation falls below a certain amount the use of general advertising over the manufacturer's own signature is relatively ineffective, and that his expenditures in such instances should be directed mostly into dealer co-operative advertising or point-of-purchase helps. This conclusion and other findings are contained in a bulletin just published by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research.

Advertising Study

The study made by Professor Scott was to determine the factors which account for the widely varying types of advertising programs used to promote the sale of merchandise marketed by selected distribution. As pointed out by the author: "One manufacturer may spend 50 per cent of his advertising appropriation upon general advertising, 30 per cent upon advertising over the retailer's name, and 20 per cent upon dealer sales helps . . .

In contrast, another manufacturer may divide his advertising appropriation into 75 per cent for advertising over the retailer's name and 25 per cent for dealer sales helps . . . Still another manufacturer may divide his advertising appropriation into 60 per cent for advertising to the trade and 40 per cent for dealer sales helps."

As a result of his isolation of the factors which account for such wide differences in advertising practice, Professor Scott suggests for manufacturers and analytical approach which may help them in building effective programs for the products which they sell through selected distributors. The aim is to determine in any program the most effective division of expenditures among the various forms of advertising: namely, general advertising over the manufacturer's signature, advertising directed at the trade, co-operative advertising with selected dealers, and point-of-purchase advertising helps.

Scheme Outlined

Consideration is directed to such questions as the following: What is the most effective division in view of the size of the appropriation? Under what conditions should advertising over the manufacturer's name utilize a large share of the program? When should dealer co-operative advertising be stressed?

The research material upon which the findings of the study are based was obtained largely from case studies secured during the Harvard study of the economic effects of advertising, which was carried on under a grant from Mrs. A. W. Erickson, of New York.

FTC Files Complaint Against Makers Of Various Remedies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had filed complaints against the manufacturers of "Bromo-Seltzer," "BC," "Stanback," "Hick's Liquid Capudine," and "C. C. Compound," all described as headache remedies, charging them with false advertising and misrepresentation.

The commission's announcements cited advertisements of some of the companies, saying, for example, that those concerning "Bromo-Seltzer" which said "it alkalizes—reduces the excess acidity caused by overindulgence" were false and misleading "as, in fact, overindulgence in food or drink will not cause excess acidity in the system and use of the preparation will not counteract the effects of overindulgence in food and drink and will not reduce acidity or alkalize the system."

Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, was listed as the manufacturer and seller of "Bromo-Seltzer," and the other firms and individuals named were:

Germaine Bernard and C. T. Council, doing business as B. C. Remedy Company, Durham, N. C., making and selling "BC" and "BC" headache powders."

T. M. Stanback, Ada Stanback, Fred J. Stanback, Elizabeth C. Stanback, T. M. Stanback, Jr., C. W. Stanback, Fred J. Stanback, Jr., Nancy Jean Stanback, and Machovia Bank and Trust Company, as trustees for T. M. Stanback, Jr., C. W. Stanback, Fred J. Stanback, Jr., and Nancy Jean Stanback, a limited partnership doing business under the name of Stanback Company, Ltd., Salisbury, N. C., makers and distributors of "Stanback Headache Powders" and "Stanback."

Chelf Chemical Company, Richmond, Va., making and distributing "C.C. Compound," "C.C.C.C.," and "4C's."

Capudine Chemical Company, Raleigh, N. C., manufacturing and selling "Hick's Liquid Capudine."

Pullman Sets Troop Record

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, breaking all previous records, moved 835,000 troops in its sleeping cars in September. This bettered the previous peak of 750,000 set in August by 11.3 per cent, David A. Crawford, President of the company, said. The total for the first nine months of this year was 3,185,000.

Nickel Plate Net Cut By Taxes

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad reported September net income of $712,874 on $8,888,103 gross against $1,035,467 on $6,380,844 the same month of 1941. Tax provision last month was $2,378,434 against $869,980. The nine-month net was $6,630,079 against $7,230,171.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Geier Salary Heads Incomes Listed by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Duplan Silk Corporation paid a total of $108,120, including a $60,000 bonus, to Ernest C. Geier last year, additional salary reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission revealed. Mr. Geier received $40,280 the previous year.

Other Duplan salaries included $67,000 for Lyman B. Frieze and $64,120 for Walter Neale, each including $40,000 bonus.

James S. Ogsbury of Fairchild Aviation Corporation received $66,311 of which $41,311 was bonus, compared with $49,737, including $34,737 bonus, for the year before.

John Reed Kilpatrick received $41,200 as President of Madison Square Garden Corp., compared with $36,400 the previous year.

Max Shott of Climax Molybdenum Company was paid $64,750, including a $40,000 bonus. In 1940 he received $54,700,including a $30,000 bonus.

A bonus of $68,018 was included in the $98,108 paid W. B. Stokely, Jr. by Stokely Brothers and Company, compared with $50,640 the previous year. John B. Stokely and W. A. Miskemen of the same firm received $48,518 and $38,018, respectively.

W. B. Jarvis Company paid $43,750 to L. A. Jarvis. In the previous year he received $80,000 including a $30,000 bonus.

Officers of Universal Leaf Tobacco., Inc., were paid as follows: F. N. Harrison, $62,802, including $42,802 bonus; J. P. Harrison, $62,802, including $45,802 bonus, and H. B, Pettus, $56,781, including $41, 781 bonus.

Dow Chemical salaries included: W. H. Dow, $81,250; E. W. Bennett, $58,500, and E. O. Barstow, $41,020, with no previous figures available.

Benedict H. Baker received $62,116 from the Gamewell Company, with no comparison available.

General Mills, Inc., salaries included: Donald D. Davis, $89,581; Harry A. Bullis, $61,454, and James F. Bell, . 63,883, little changed from the previous year.

Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Inc., paid $53,303 to Henry A. White, including a $2,378 war bond bonus.

Treasury Offers $2,000,000,000 Certificate Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Treasury announced that it would offer $2,000,000,000 of seven-eighths of one per cent certificates of indebtedness today in a step to refund $1,500,000,000 of an issue bearing one-half of one per cent interest and to raise $500,000,000 of new money.

Books will be open for two days and subscriptions will be received at the Treasury as well as at federal reserve banks and branches. The issue will be dated Nov. 2 and will be payable Nov. 1, 1943. Interest coupons will be attached. Denominations will range from $1,000 to $100,000.

Canadian Victory Loan Going Well

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26 (CP)—National headquarters of Canada's third victory loan today reported a number of large subscriptions as the drive entered its second week and neared the half way mark of the $750,000,000 minimum objective.

No new cumulative total was given. Total subscriptions at the close of Saturday's business were $312,410,900.

Current Business Statistics

Oct. 26, 1942

	—Latest Week—		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Oct 17	‡128.9	128.8	117.9
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Oct 17	1900	x1910	1897
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Oct 17	3902	3857	4111
Electric power, mil. kwh	Oct 17	3717	3702	3314
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Oct 31	101.1	101.0	99.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Oct 17	901	910	923
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Oct 17	152	158	131
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Oct 21	4267	3329	4356
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Oct 21	4082	2984	3646
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Oct 21	4494	4042	2291
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Oct 21	2350	2710	4655
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Oct 14	6353	6330	6568
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Oct 14	28183	27819	24640
Investments, mil dol.	Oct 14	25644	25702	18141
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Oct 23	7/16	7/16	7/16
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Oct 23	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Oct 23	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Oct 23	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Oct 23	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Oct 21	13995	13932	10278
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Oct 23	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03¾
Failures, commercial, number	Oct 15	132	173	178
Gold stock, mil dol.	Oct 21	22745	22758	22786
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Oct 24	66.1	65.3	62.9
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Oct 24	*2.05	*2.05	1.87
Stock averages, dol.‖	Oct 24	40.1	39.5	41.3
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Oct 24	3340	**2864	3197
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Oct 17	¶¶99.6	¶¶99.8	91.7
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Oct 17	107.9	108.9	89.8
Foods, 1926 = 100	Oct 17	103.1	103.3	88.4
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Oct 23	169.7	169.7	152.6
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Oct 23	162.0	162.1	154.4
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Oct 23	188.9	188.7	146.1
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Oct 23	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 1" staple, $ per lb.††	Oct 23	.190	.190	.164
Hides, cow lt nat pack, Chi., $ p lb**	Oct 23	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt. Chi. $ per ton**	Oct 23	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p lb**	Oct 23	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win. Kan. C., $ p bu	Oct 23	1.193	1.189	1.141
Wool, top spot, N. Y. $ per lb**	Oct 23	‡‡1.230	‡‡1.240	‡‡1.230

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. ¶¶Preliminary. *On fewer issues. **Five-day week. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

	High	Low	2:00
26 3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s 47	105½	105½	105½
1	Alleghany 5s 44 mod	88¾	88¾	88¾
5	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72½	72½
5	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58	58	58
40	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	52	52	52
3	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
30	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	107¾	107¾
44	Am & For P 5s 2030	75⅛	74¾	75
2	Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
12	Am2T&T 3s 56	107¾	107½	107¾
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
3	Ann Arbor 4s 95	63½	63½	63½
5	Arm Del 4s 57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Arm Del 4s 55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
22	AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111¼
11	At&SF 4s 1905-55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
8	A C Line 1st 4s 52	87	86¾	87
29	A C Line clt 4s 52	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
27	A C Line 4½s 64	66	65¾	65¾
6	A C Line 5s 45	102 15-32	102 15-32	
11	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	34	34
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29	29	29
5	Atl Gu &WI 5s 59	100	100	100
10	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	59⅝	59⅛	59¼
35	B&O 95 st A	30⅝	30⅛	30¼
16	B&O 95 st C	34½	34¼	34⅜
15	B&O 2000 st D	30⅛	30	30
32	B&O 96 st F	30	29⅞	29⅞
12	B&O cv 60 st	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
29	B&O 4s 48	58¼	58	58¼
14	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49	48¾	49
5	B&O S W 50 st	04	39⅝	40
5	B&O T C 4s 59	45⅛	45	45
3	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58	58	58
7	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	57¾	57¾
10	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104½	104¼	104½
3	Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98½	98⅛	98½
5	Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Big Sandy 4s 44	103⅛	103⅛	103½
10	Boston&Me 5s 55	92	92	92
4	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	39	39
6	Boston&Me 4s 60	73⅝	73¼	73⅝
19	Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	26½	26⅜	26½
6	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104⅛	104	104
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82	82	82
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4	Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
37	Bur C R&No 5s 34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3	Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Can Sou 5s 62	80¾	80¾	80¾
2	Can Nat 5s 69 July	107¾	107¾	107¾
22	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
12	Can Pac 5s 54	93½	93½	93½
2	Can Pac 4½s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
13	Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
12	Celanese 3s 62	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	Can B Un Pas 4s 48	36	35	36
5	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	21½	21½	21½
2	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
27	Cen New Eng 4s 61	74½	74	74
36	Cen Pac 5s 60	58½	58	58¼
15	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅞	82	82
2	Cn RR NJ 5s-87	20¼	20¼	20¼
5	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18	18	18
1	Certain-td 5½s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
50	Chi&Alton 3s 49	23¼	23	23¼
3	SCB&Q 4½s 77	65⅝	65½	65⅝
2	CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	81½	82
30	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
9	Chi&E Ill inc 97	32	31⅝	31¾
1	Chi Erie 5s 82	118	118	118
2	Chi Gt West 4s 88	65⅝	65½	65½
2	Chi I&L 4s 47	30	29⅞	29⅞
62	CMCP & Pac 5s 75	17⅝	17½	17⅝
153	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	44½	44½
8	CM&SP 4½s 89E	44½	44⅜	44½
17	CM&SP gen 4s 89	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
12	Chi &NW 6½s 36	42	41¾	42
13	Chi & NW gm 5s 87	34½	34	34
12	Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	3½	3¼	3⅜
7	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23⅛	23	23
10	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23⅛	23	23⅛
4	Chi & NW 4s 87	33	32½	32½
5	Chi & NW 3¾s 87	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
29	CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4½	4¼	4¼
29	CRI&P 4s 88	32⅛	32	32
29	CRI&P 4s 88	29½	29½	29½
133	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18½	18⅛	18¼
2	CSt L NO Mem 4s 51	56	56	56
7	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	107¾	107¾
7	Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63	101	101	101
7	Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Ch & W Ind 52	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
19	CCC&StL 4½s 77	50½	50	50⅜
1	CCC&StL CWM 's 91	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
4	Cleve Un Term 5½s 72	78	78	78
7	Cleve Un Term 5s 73	68¼	68¼	68¼
14	Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	62¼	61⅞	62
12	Col&So 4½s 80	27	26½	26¾
20	Columbia G 's 52 May	20	94	94
29	Columbia G 5s 1961	29	90⅞	89⅞
7	Comwlth Ed-cv3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Son Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
1	Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
8	Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92	91⅞	92
17	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35½	35⅜	35½
17	CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	32¾	32½	32¾
7	Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	34	33¾	34
45	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59¾	59⅛	59⅜
5	D&RG 4½s 36	21	21	21
68	D&RG 4s 36	20¾	19¾	20
5	D&RGWest 5s 55	3¾	3¾	3¾
36	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
46	D&RG West 5s 78	18	17⅛	17⅛
5	D Moin&FtD 4s 35 ct	6	6	6
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10	Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	101¼	101	101
52	Erie 4½s 2015	57¾	57	57
6	Erie 4s 95	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
4	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106½	106½	106½
10	Fla E Cst 5s 74	18	18	18
5	FondaJ&G2-4s82cld	4½	4½	4½
2	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 c	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¼	82¾	83
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97⅛	97¾
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	74¼	74¼
4	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
6	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	87	87	87
30	Hock V 4½s 99	126½	126½	126½
15	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48½	48¼	48½
29	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¼	20	20
16	Ill Cen 4s 53	50¾	50	50
6	Ill Cen 4s 52	55½	55	55¼
24	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49½	49¼	49½
54	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47¼	47	47¼
9	Ill Cen 5s 55	59	58½	59
13	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
8	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44⅝	44¾	44⅝
1	Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48	48	48
4	Ill Cen2W Line 4s 51	66	66	66
15	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51¼	51⅜
52	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¼	47⅛	47¼
11	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27½	27½
4	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	25¼	20¼	26¼
7	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25	24¾	24¾
27	Int Paper 5s 47	102½	102½	102½
50	Int T&T 4½s 52	59⅛	58⅞	59
101	Int T&T 5s 55	62¼	61⅞	61⅞
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	58¾	58¾	58¾
5	K C Soupth 5s 50	73½	73½	73½
6	K C South 3s 50	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
2	Kresge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	87	87
1	Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
5	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	71⅝	71½	71½
3	Leh Val Coal 5s 74st	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
9	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	56½	56¼	56¼
5	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38½	38¼	38¼
21	Leh Val 4½s 2003	34⅞	34¼	34¼
14	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅝	32¼	32¼
13	Leh Val Term 5s 51	60¼	60	60¼
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	81¼	81¼	81¼
6	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82½	82½	82½
1	Louis&N 3½s 50A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
23	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
1	LouGas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
6	Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
1	Manati Sub 4s 57	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	94	94	94
9	McKess&Rob 3½s 56	107	107	107
12	Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	60½	60½	60½
13	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
31	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	16	16
65	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
17	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
68	M-K-T 4½s 78	36¼	35⅞	36⅛
48	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43⅝	43¼	43½
21	M-K-Tex 4s 62D	34¼	34	34¼
27	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
11	Mo Pac 5s 65A	37¾	37½	37½
104	Mo Pac 5s 77F	38⅛	37½	37½
5	Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	37¼	37¼	37¼
20	Mo Pac 5s 78G	38	38	38
21	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞
40	Mo Pac 5s 81I	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
27	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8⅞	8½	8½
1	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	94	94⅜	94
3	Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
4	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
2	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38⅜	38⅝
14	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅜	34	34
1	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38¾	38¾
1	Mount St T&T3¼s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	NashCha&StL 4s 78	69½	69½	69½
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
6	Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅝	100½	100½
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
24	N Eng RR 5s 45	73½	72½	73½
8	N Eng RR 4s 45	73	72¼	73
4	NJ Pow&L 4s 60	109	109	109
1	N Orl Term 4s 53	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	NOTex&M 5s 54B	54¼	54¼	54¼
4	NOTex&M 5s B 54 ct	51	51	51
3	NOTex&M 5s 56C	54½	54½	54½
5	NY&Putnam 4s 93	44	44	44
53	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅞	55¼	55½
38	NYC 4½s 2013A	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜
23	NYC cn 4s 98	54⅝	54¼	54½
1	NYC 3¾s 46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2	NYC cv 3¼s 52	69	69	69
7	NYC&HR 3½s 97	75	74¾	74¾
8	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54⅛	54	54
14	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51	50¾	51
1	NY Chi&StL 6s 5	99½	99½	99½
5	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77¾	77¾	77¾
27	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64⅞	64¾	64
2	NYConnect 3½s 65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	NYDockCo 4s 51	65	65	65
3	NYGEIH&P 4s 49	112	112	112
7	NYLack&W 4½s 73	60	59½	60
10	NYLack&W 4s 73A	54⅛	54⅛	54½
45	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44	43¼	43¼
5	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	57½	57½	57½
13	NYNH&H 4½s 67	40⅛	40½	40⅝
19	NYNH&H 4s 55	35½	35¼	35¼
20	NYNH&H 5s 56	35⅝	35¼	35¼
2	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
32	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
22	Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	38½	37⅞	37⅞
1	Norf Sou 4½s 98	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
60	Nor Pac 6s 2047	70¼	70	70
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	58¼	58½
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58½	58⅛	58⅜
13	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53⅞	53⅞
9	Nor Pac 97	76¾	76½	76⅝
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44½	44½
5	Ogden&LCha4s48	10¾	10¾	10¾
7	Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99	98¾	98¾
4	Pac G¾E 4s 64	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	71	71	71
5	Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2	Pen Co 4s 52 E	107	107	107
1	Pen Co 4s 63	103	103	103
4	Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	98	98	98
21	Pen P & Lt 3½s 60	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121	121	121
9	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101½	101⅝
8	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96	96	96
1	Penn RR 4¼s 84 E	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89⅛	89	89
7	Pen RR 3¼s 52	92½	92¼	92¼
1	Peoria & East 4s 60	43½	43½	43½
5	Pere Marq 5s 56	74⅞	74½	74½
27	Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¼	61⅛	61¼
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Phil Elec 3¼s 67	112⅛	112	112
19	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	12⅛	12	12
2	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34	34	34
4	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103	103	103
2	PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105	105	105
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
43	Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	57¾	57¼	57¾
23	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86⅝	86½	86½
4	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	94	94	94
12	Readg 4½s 97 A	77⅝	77¼	77½
5	Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77½	77⅝
1	RepublicSteeel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s56	102	102	102
48	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	29½	29	29
55	RI Ark & Lak 4½s 34	19⅞	19¼	19⅝
3	St LIM&S 4s R&G 33	76	75⅞	76
1	St LIM&S 4s R&G 33ct	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	St L Pub Svs 5s 59	95	95	95
18	St L SF 5s 50 B	22¾	22⅜	22⅝
42	St L SF 4½s 78	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
57	St L SF 4s 50 A	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
19	St L SF 4s 50A ct	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
18	St L SW 5s 52	52½	52⅛	52½
2	St L SW rfg 5s 90	33½	32¾	32¾
12	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	76½	76½	76½
16	St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	17⅝	17	17
204	Seab A L cn 6s 45	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
3	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13	13	13
5	Sea A L 4s 50 at	23¾	23⅜	23¾
21	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Sea AL2rfg 4s 59 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
17	Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	12½	11⅞	11⅞
7	SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Silesian-Am 7s 41	39	39	39
5	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7	So Bell T & T 3s 79	106	102⅞	106
1	So Col Pow 6s 47	57	56⅝	57
33	Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅝	55½	55⅝
86	Sou Pac 4½s 81	56½	56⅛	56½
73	So Pac 4½s 69	56¾	56½	56½
42	So Pac rfg 4s 55	71	70½	71
20	So Pac clt 4s 49	70½	70	70
87	So Pac 3¾s 46	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
52	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57⅞	57½	57½
1	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	88½	88½	88½
15	South Ry 6½s 56	95½	95¼	95¼
3	South Ry genn 6s 56	90½	90⅜	90½
2	South Ry en 5s 94	92¾	92⅝	92¾
23	South Ry gen 4s 56	71½	71	71
7	South Ry Mem 5s 96	82½	82½	82½
1	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Sook Int 4½s 2013A	41¼	41	41¼
5	Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	109	109
6	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69	68⅝	69
3	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68¾	68⅝	68¾
5	TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Third Ave aj 5s 60	21¾	21¾	21¾
4	Third Ave 4s 60	62	61⅞	61⅞
34	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108½	108⅛	108½
3	Un Poc 3½s 80	105½	150½	105½
10	Un Pac 3½s 70	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Unit Drug 5s 53	97	97	97
3	U S Steel 2.45s 53	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Utah P & L 5s 44	98	98	98
1	Va & SW cn 5s 58	74	74	74
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
44	Wabash 4¼s 91	34⅞	34¼	34½
30	Wabash 4s 81	43	43	43
16	Wabash 4s 71	81⅛	81⅛	81⅜
2	Warren Bros 6s 41	105	105	105
12	Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105	105	105
4	West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
1	West Va P&P 3s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	96	96	96
33	Westn Md 4s 52	33	87	87
21	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36⅝	36¼	36¼
60	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36⅝	35¼	35¼
6	Western Un 5s 51	86¼	86	86¼
7	Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¼	84¾
4	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
3	Wilson&Co 5s 55	105½	105¼	105½
30	Wis Cen 5s 49	52½	52	52½
7	Wis Cen 4s S&D36	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	Young S&T 3½s 60	99¼	99	99¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Belgium 6s 55	98	98	98
1	Brazil 8s 41	33¼	33¼	33¼
3	Brazil 6½s 27-57	31	31	31
1	Buen A 4¾s 77	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4	Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Canada 4s 60	107	107	107
4	Chile MtBk6½s57asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2	Chile Mkt Bk 6s asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
14	Chile 6s 60 asd	19	19	19
1	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	19	19	19
1	Chile 6s 63 asd	19	19	19
6	Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	17	17	17
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
10	Colomb 3s 70	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Cuba 4½s 77	76½	76½	76½
1	Denmark 5½s 55	38½	38½	38½
3	Denmark 4½s 62	36	36	36
2	Dom 5s 69 ext	70½	70½	70½
3	Greek 6s 68 ptpd	8½	8½	8½
1	Medellin Mun 6½s54	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Mendoza (Prov 5s 54	80	80	80
3	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	8	8	8
10	Mex 10 4s asd 45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	8	7¾	7¾
3	Norway 4½s 65	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
4	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	69	69	69
11	Peru 1st 6s 60	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
14	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13	12⅞	12⅞
1	Queensld 6s 47	80	80	80
5	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16	16	16
1	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64½	64½	64½
8	Serbs Cts St 8s 62	7	7	7
7	Urug at 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	58	58	58
1	Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	60½	60½	60½

Total today, 4,741,000; previous day, 5,461,800; Week ago, 11,357,000; year ago, 5,002,100; two years ago, 4,234,875; Jan. 1 to date, 1,803,003,250; year ago, 1,718,903,075; two years ago, 1,281,815,825.

Municipal Issues Small

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal bond issues scheduled for sale next week aggregated $1,590,000 compared with $22,371,341 in the current week, the daily bond buyer said.

WPB Appeals to U. S. Container Users to Find Tin Substitutes

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The search for replacements for tin cans has reached the point where the War Production Board has issued "an urgent appeal" to the container industry to concentrate all its research facilities on development of usable substitutes.

"While many substitutes have been developed and already are in use, the proportion of containers still made of critical materials is considerably in excess of what it should be in the light of the present military demands for those materials," an announcement from the WPB's containers branch said.

It added there was no assurance that those manufacturers and packers still using containers made of critical materials would continue to get them "just because satisfactory substitutes have not been developed yet."

In other words, it's up to industry to think up some more new answers.

Substitute Shortage

One of the principal problems is that the demand for a particular substitute—a paper or plastic or glass container—can develop a shortage in the substitute, primarily through straining the capacity of available facilities for producing the substitute.

For example, there is now a great demand on the available plastic capacity.

And if everybody wanted to use waxed paper containers, there would have to be a limitation somewhere.

Since so many packers have shifted to glass, the WPB has issued certain orders—and has more in process—for standardization and simplification of the types of glass containers to be produced. In other words, every packer can't call for a new, distinctive-shaped glass container for his product, but will have to take over some standard size and shape.

One of the problems in use of glass jars is development of new kinds of closures—caps and tops that won't use metal and rubber. Heavy paperboard discs with edges crimped and impregnated with threads are in use as caps on glass jars containing salad dressing, jams and jellies.

Development of new materials for containers and for lining paper containers have been reported.

For instance, when WPB restricted use of tin plate by the petroleum industry, Raymond S. MacMillan, president of the petroleum corporation bearing his name, announced development of an all-fiber "farm grown" container for lubricating oil and declared "we'll never use tin again."

The plastic lining for the container, and also the chemical compounds used to seal the tops and bottoms, cement sidewalls and provide an adhesive for attaching the label, all came from the same base, Mr. MacMillan said, describing the ingredients used as corn, other grains, tallow, flaxseed, animal tissue, bones and clay.

A leading paint manufacturer is distributing its product in fiber containers, and similar cans are carrying ink to industrial users.

Some products now are being marketed in tin cans with plastic tops and bottoms, and others in plastic-lined light steel containers, thus effecting some saving in tin.

May Cut Food Pack

Right now, there's quite a long list of food items—besides some chemical and liquid products—which still may be put up in tin cans: Evaporated milk and specified soups, vegetables, fruits, juices, fish and meats.

But the WPB foresees the possibility of having to order a drastic reduction in the kinds of foods in the 1943 "pack" for which tin cans may be used.

The situation simply is that at this time of the greatest demand in history for packing food production, strict limitations in packaging and processing are necessary.

Certain processing changes naturally come to mind in studying ways of meeting the situation. Frozen foods ordinarily can be shipped in simple paper containers—but they have to be kept refrigerated in transit, and that's a bottleneck.

Dehydration is an ever-more-important process—but the Army and Lend-Lease services demand increasing use of dehydration to save shipping space overseas, and dehydration facilities are kept busy with their needs.

Greater use of fresh foods near the sources, with more home gardening, drying and canning of food, are suggested.

A further problem is adapting assembly machinery to the use of new containers, and use of existing equipment is important in the new tight economy we are developing. It calls for a lot of ingenuity and resourcefulness.

Redesigning of Munitions Parts Saves Man-Hours and Tons of Metals

CLEVELAND (AP)—By re-designing munitions parts, the War Department's Cleveland ordnance district is saving 300 tons of brass, 17,500 tons of steel, 657,000 man hours and $2,500,000 a year.

This was disclosed by Col. H. M. Reedall, chief of the ordnance district, in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Society for Metals, which met here in conjunction with the National Metal Congress.'

Doing Good Job

Citing the savings as an example of how ways can be found for "doing more with less," he told the meeting of metallurgists:

"You are doing a splendid job, but like all the rest of us in the war, you must do better."

Colonel Reedall did not enumerate the parts re-designed by the district, but said the figures did not include other savings effected by changes made in cartridge case production.

One re-design eliminated the use of 50 screw machines by employing available presses, permitted the part to be made from sheet steel instead of cold drawn bar stock and reduced by 50 per cent the gross weight of steel required for each part, he added.

The ordnance chief declared metallurgists' prime problem is the conservation of critical metals by substituting others. He listed the use of stainless steel for aluminum as an example, saying this diverted numerous ships from transporting bauxite—ore containing aluminum—to carrying supplies to war fronts.

Metals Conserved

"By substituting carbon steel for alloy steels you are conserving many of our critical alloying metals," he continued. "By substituting malleable castings for bronze, you are saving invaluable tin and copper. You are saving more copper by using steel in its place. And even silver is coming into wider use as a substitute for copper in electrical equipment, and to conserve tungsten in cutting tools."

He asserted the United States has "more and better trained metallurgists than any other country in the world, and that is one of our greatest potential advantages over the Axis."

The Society for Metals honored John C. Garand, inventor of the Garand semi-automatic rifle, with a special award. His light, high-speed rifle is standard equipment for the Army and the Marines.

No Shortage Auto Batteries Expected

CHICAGO (AP)—J. J. Donovan, assistant of the WPB automotive branch, says the WPB intends to see that sufficient batteries are manufactured to maintain present automotive transportation, including passenger cars, in accordance with the necessity brought out by the Baruch report.

Mr. Donovan told the Association of American Battery Manufacturers that motorists, when their present batteries are no longer usable, may purchase new ones provided they turn in the old.

B. F. Morris, Kearny, N. J., was re-elected association president.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.98	2.17
Amerex Holding	14.00	15.50
American Business Shares	2.49	2.73
Axe Houghton Fund	10.11	10.87
Bond Inv Tr of America	94.88	99.83
Boston Fund	12.96	13.94
Broad Street Investing	19.44	21.02
Bullock Fund	11.27	12.36
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	24.23	26.05
Christiana Securities Co	2040.00	2180.00
Commodity Corp	8.83	9.66
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.00	30.75
Dividend Shares	.98	1.08
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.96	16.96
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.51	10.10
Equitable Invest Corp	22.61	24.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	17.75	18.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.12	15.20
Fund Investors Inc	15.87	17.39
General Capital	25.37	27.28
General Investors Trust	3.94	4.24
Incorporated Investors Tr	13.99	15.04
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.71	.79
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.12

†Keystone Custodian Funds:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	......	30.05	S-1	....	22.36
B-2	....	24.59	S-2	....	11.94
B-3	....	16.90	S-3	....	8.73
B-4	....	8.40	S-4	....	3.22
K-1	....	13.78	K-2	....	13.01

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	76.30	76.30
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.30	31.30
Maryland Fund	3.10	3.70
Mass Invest Tr	16.48	17.72
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.92	8.52
Mutual Invest	8.06	8.81
Nation Wide Voting	.99	1.09
New England Fund	10.02	10.80
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	18.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.34	.39
Putnam Fund	11.25	12.03
Quarterly Income Shares	4.40	5.20
*Railway & Light Sec	5.625	7.25
*Railway & Light Sec pf	87.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.81	3.17
Scudder Stevens & Clark	75.70	77.22
Spencer Trask Fund	11.75	12.49
State Street Invest	60.32	65.23
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.35	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.64	.72
Wellington Fund	13.19	14.54

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.375	5.125
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.20	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.60	....
Diversified Tr C	2.90	....
Diversified Tr D	4.40	4.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.00	3.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.77	4.55
Nation Wide Sec	2.74	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.70	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.08	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.04	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.86	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.96	....
U S ElecLt &Pow "A"	11.00	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.16	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.38	.50
First Boston Corp	10.25	11.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	84	84	84	83¾
2.00	Bos Edison	26½	26¾	26½	26
5.00	Bos Elevated	63	62¾	63	62
	Bos & Me pr pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
4.50	E Gas&F prpf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½
4.50c	EastMSR 1stpf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	92½
1.00d	Eastern SS	12	11¾	12	11½
1.25b	Employ Group	28½	28½	28½	28¼
.20d	Lamson	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3.50d	Mergenthaler	35	35	35	35
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	86	86	86	86¾
3.00cd	New River pf	85	85	85	80
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	60½	60	60¼	60½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	36¾	36½	36¾	43¾

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net income of $4,330,287 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1942, equal to $3.96 a common share, compared with $2,738,103 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1941.

Northrop Aircraft Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Northrop Aircraft, Inc., reported for the fiscal year ended July 31 net profit of $3,044,741 compared with a loss of $848,778 in the preceding year.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Ainsworth (1¼g)	6	5⅞	6
100	Air Assoc (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
120	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	95	94½	94½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	84½	84½	84½
100	Allied Prod (1a)	20	20	20
500	Alum Co Am (3e)	103¼	103	103¼
300	Alum Ltd	75	74½	75
300	Am Box Bord ¼g	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Am Cap pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
800	Am cen Mfg	5⅞	5¾	5¾
300	Am C P&La	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
100	Am C P&LA new	10¼	10¼	10¼
900	Am Cyan B .60	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞
1500	Am Gas & El 1.60a	18½	18⅛	18½
300	Am Gas & El pf 4¾	99½	99½	99½
300	Am Geon .15e	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
50	Am Laun Mch .80a	20	20	20
900	Am Light & T 1.20	12½	12⅜	12½
2100	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Am Superpow 1 pf	32½	32½	32½
500	Am Superpow pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Anch Post F	2	2	2
110	Appal El Pow pf 4½	99⅞	99½	99⅞
600	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Ark N Gas pf .70k	8¾	¾	¾
200	Art Met Mks .60	5⅝	5½	5½
800	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ayrshire P Coll	5	5	5
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30	30	30
300	Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3½	3⅝
700	Barium Sta Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Basic Refract (.20e)	5	5	5
300	Beech Aire (1e)	10⅛	10	10
100	Blue Ridge	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	39	38¾	39
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	3	3	3
400	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	9¼	9	9
1500	Breeze Corp (1g)	9¼	9	9½
300	Brewst Aero (.30g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
2400	Brown-F Dist	5⅝	5	5
30	BrownFDistpf(2k)	75	14	75
2200	Buf N & EP pf	7	6⅞	7
300	Buf N&EP 5 pf	69	67	69
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	10	10	10
200	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Carrier Corp	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2600	Catalin Am	7	6⅞	6⅞
400	Cen & SW Ut	¼	¼	¼
1000	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	6⅛	6	6⅛
700	Cessna Airc (1e)	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
25	Childs pf	8½	8½	8½
1200	Cities Service	3¼	3⅛	3¼
250	Cit Svc pf (3g)	44	42	44
300	City&Sub Hom (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2400	Colon Develop	2½	2	2⅛
600	Colonial Airl	4	3¾	3¾
80	Colum G & E pf (5)	24	23½	24
200	Colum O & G	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
50	Comm P Svc	14	14	14
350	Comm Wat Svc	14	14	14
400	Conn Tel & El	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	52	52	52
400	Cons Gas Ut	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Cons Stl Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
100	Cooper-Bess (1e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Copper Range (½e)	6	6	6
900	Creole Pet (½a)	18½	18¼	18¼
700	Crocker-Wh (½e)	5¼	5	5¼
1300	Crown C Pet (.20g)	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	12	12	12
100	Dayton Rub (¾es)	12½	12	12½
10	Dennison M deb (8)	110	110	110
100	Divco Twin Trl (4½e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Domin Stl&Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	East G&F pr pf	43	42⅝	43
100	East Sta Corp	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	El Bond & Sh	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1000	El Bond & Sh pf	45¼	44½	45
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	42½	42½	42½
200	El P&L 2 pf A	6	6	6
100	Emerson Elec (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Emp G & F 8 pf	168¾	167⅞	168¾
20	Emp G & F 7 pf	159⅛	159	159⅛
10	Emp G & F 6½ pf	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞
60	Emp G & F 6 pf	150⅝	150	150⅝
100	Emsco D&Eq (¾g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3700	Equity Corp	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Equity Cp $3 pf	18	18	18
300	Fairchild Ave (½e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Fairchild En & Air	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Falstaff Brew (.60)	7	7	7
10	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	81½	81½	81½
300	Ford M Can A (h1)	16½	16½	16½
300	Ford Mot Ltd	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Fuller $3 cv	35½	35¼	35½
70	Gen Pub S pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
25	Gen WatG&E pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
50	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	96	95½	96
300	Glen Ald Coal	14	13⅞	13⅞
25	Godchaux Sug	27½	27½	27½
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Gt Atl & P nv	69¼	69	69
1300	Gulf Oil (1a)	36½	36¼	36¼
500	Hecla Min (¾e)	5	5	5
300	Hol C Gold (h.65)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
500	Hygrade Fd	3½	3½	3½
800	Ill Iowa Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	2	1⅞	2
500	Ill Iowa Pw pf(2.05k)	21½	21½	21½
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Ind Pipe L (.60e)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
20	Ind Svc 6 pf	25½	24	25½
150	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
300	Int Cig Mch (1.20e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Int Hyd-El pf	2½	2	2½
3200	Int Petrol (h1)	13½	13¼	13¼
9700	Int Home Eq	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
100	Jacobs (F L)	2½	2½	2½
200	Jeanette Gla	1	1	1
400	Kirby Pet (.10g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	92	92	92
20	Lack RR NJ (4)	21	21	21
400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	6	6	6
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Leonard OilDev	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Line Material (.15e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1050	Long Isl L pf B	23½	22	23½
500	Louis L&E (.30e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Louis2P&L $6 pf (6)	96¼	96¼	96¼
100	McCord Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Merritt-C & S	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4200	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Mid West Corp (.10e)	4	4	4
1500	Mid-West Abr	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	6½	6½	6½
200	Mid West Ref (.20e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Miss Riv P pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
200	Molybdenum (¾e)	5	5	5
300	Monarch M T 2¼e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Monogram Pict	1	1	1
300	Mt City Cop (¼g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
20	Mount St T&T (7)	111	111	111
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.90e)	9	9	9
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	9	9
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	82	81½	82
40	Nat P&L pf st (6)	76½	76	76
100	Nat Sug Ref	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Nat Tun & Mines	3	3	3
200	Navarro Oil (.45e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
150	NEPA 6% pf (4k)	26	25¾	26
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
7000	Niag Hud Pow	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Niag Hud 1 pf	46¾	45½	46¾
10	Niag Hud 2 pf	26	26	26
4100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Niles-Bem-P (¾e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	Ninet'n Hund B (6)	5	5	5
500	Nor Am Lt & Pow	¼	¼	¼
125	Nor Am L & P pf	62½	61½	62½
20	N Ind PS 7 pf (7k)	94	93	93
1100	Nor Sta Pw A	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	16	16	16
250	Ohio Brass B (2)	17	16¾	17
70	Ohio Ed pf (6)	84⅞	83½	84⅞
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	104½	104½	104½
30	Okla N G cv pf(5½)	107	107	107
300	Pac O&E 6 pf (1½)	30¾	30½	30¾
90	Pac Ltg pf (5)	98	98	98
100	Pac Pub Svc (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4500	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
100	Prkrsbrg R&R(1e)	9	9	9
800	Pennroad (¼g)	4⅛	4	4
200	Pa-Cent Airl	10½	10½	10½
25	Pa Edis pf (2.80)	24½	24½	24½
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	66	65½	66
120	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	75	74¾	75
100	Pa Wat&Pw (4)	48¼	48¼	48¼
1200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	4	3⅞	4
2000	Phoenix Sec	7	6¾	6⅞
100	Pierce Govern (.90e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	Pioneer Gold (h.33e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	Pitts&LakeE (2e)	46⅜	46	46
100	Pitts Pl Gl (2¼e)	79	79	79
400	Potrero Sugar	4½	4½	4½
300	Powdr&Alex (.60)	4	4	4
300	Prosperity Co B	4½	4½	4½
150	PugSdP&L5pf (5k)	106	105½	105½
675	Pug Sd P&L $6 pw	50½	49	50
300	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Pyrene (.40e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	RKO opt war	1/16	1/16	1/16
900	Raym Conc (1a)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
50	Raym Conc pg(3½k)	111	111	111
300	Republic Avia	4	4	4
200	Richmond Rad	¾	¾	¾
70	Rio Grande Val G vtc	39½	39	39½
100	Rome Cable (.60)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Root Pet	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	St Regis Pap	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25	St Regis P pf (3½k)	111	111	111
200	Salt Dome Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Sherw-Wms Can (.60)	8	8	8
100	Scullin Stl (1½e)	7½	7½	7½
350	Selected Ind cv	3	3	3
50	Sel Ind (al ct (5½)	47½	47½	47½
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	47	47	47
100	Sonotone (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Soss Mfg	109½	109½	109½
200	So Penn Oil (1½)	36	36	36
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	So Col Pow A	¾	¾	¾
400	So Phospate (¼e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Southl Royal (.30e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Stand2C&S pf	11	11	11
200	St Oil Ky (1)	12⅛	12	12
200	Stand Prod (40e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Stand Sil-Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Std Stl Sprg (½e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Starrett Corp vtc	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Sunray Oil (.10e)	2	2	2
100	Taggart	2½	2½	2½
200	Technicolor (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Texon Oil ¾ L(.30e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Thew Shovel (1e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2300	Tishman Realty	7	⅞	1
100	Tob Prod Exp	2½	2½	2½
1200	Honopah Min	19¾	19¼	19¾
100	Transwest Oil	6	6	6
70	Tubize Chat A (3e)	43½	43	43½
300	Tung-Sol Lp	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	½	½
100	Unit Gas	⅞	1	1/16
100	Unit Gas pf (7¼k)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Unit Gas war	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Unit L&P A	1/16	1/16	1/16
1300	Unit L&P pf	19¾	19¼	19¾
100	Unit Prof Sh pf (1)	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43	43	43
100	Unit Spclties	4½	4½	4½
600	U S Lines pf (.70)	8⅛	8⅜	8½
100	Utah-IdahoSug (.15e)	[illegible]	2⅜	2⅜
200	Utah P&L pf(7k)	45½	45	45½
200	Utility Equit	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Util Equit pr (1k)	46	46	46
500	Valspar Corp	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Venezuel Pet	5	5	5
500	West2Va C&C (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	West Air Lines	4½	4½	4½
20	West Md 1 pf (7k)	73	73	73
200	Wms Oil-O-Mat	1½	1½	1½
200	Willson Prod (.80)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
200	Wilson-Jones (3½e)	9	8¾	9

Total stock sales today (estimated) 100,000 shares; year ago, 113,015 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24½	1.24	1.24½	1.24¼
Minneapolis	1.16⅝	1.16	1.16¼	1.16¼
Kansas City	1.19½	1.18¾	1.19½	1.18⅞
Winnipeg	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.27	1.26⅛	1.26⅞	1.26⅜
Minneapolis	1.19¼	1.18⅞	1.19	1.19
Kansas City	1.21⅜	1.20½	1.21⅜	1.20⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅛	1.26⅜	1.27¼	1.26⅞
Minneapolis	....	.....	1.20¼	1.20⅜
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.80¼	.79⅞	.79⅞	.80¼
Kansas City	.76⅛	.75⅞	.76⅛	.76⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.85⅛	.84⅞	.84⅞	.85⅛
Kansas City	.80⅝	.80½	.80⅝	.80⅝
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.49	.47¾	.47⅞	.48
Minneapolis	.43⅛	.42⅞	.43	.43⅛
Winnipeg	....	....	.45¼	.45¼
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	....	.65½	.65½	.66¼
May	.71⅝	.71⅜	.71¼	.72⅛
July	.73⅛	.73¼	.73⅜	.73⅞

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	1.60½	1.60⅝	1.60¼	1.60⅝	1.60¾
May				1.64½	1.64½

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec				13.80	13.80
Jan				13.80	13.80

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
Dec.	....	....	....	92.4n	92.4
March	....	....	....	92.4b	92.4
Tops					
Dec.	122.8	123.0	122.8	122.6b	122.6
March	....	....	....	122.3b	122.3
May	....	....	....	122.3b	122.3
July	....	....	....	122.2b	122.3

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	18.25	18.27	18.20	18.20	18.23
March	18.39	18.41	18.32	18.32	18.39
May	18.47	18.48	18.41	18.41	18.44
July	18.55	18.58	18.50	18.50	18.55
October	18.60	18.60	18.50	18.50n	18.62

Spot—19.89. n—Nominal.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November				6.45b	6.45
December				6.55b	6.55
March				6.63b	6.63
May				6.63b	6.63

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				8.86b	8.86
March				8.86b	8.86

b-Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*November	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
*December	....	....	....	44.55b	44.55
*January	....	....	....	44.60b	44.60
Eggs					
†October	37.40	37.45	37.35	37.35	37.35
†November	37.50	37.55	37.45	37.45	37.45
†December	37.50	37.55	37.50	37.55	37.45
Potatoes					
November	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.86
January	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.39	3.36
Onions					
January	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.71

bBid

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

National Supply Co

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Supply Co. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, based on book inventories, was $3,348,884 after provision of $6,035,000 for income and excess profits taxes. Net profit for the corresponding period of 1941 was $3,989,926 after $3,471,948 provision for taxes on income. The company makes oil and gas field equipment. Earnings per share were not available.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am G&E 3¾s 70	106	106	106
6	Am G&E 3¼s 60	106	106	106
28	Am P&L 6s 2016	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
2	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	84	84	84
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	107½	107¼	107¼
14	As Elec 4½s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
6	As G&E 5s 50	13	12¾	13
10	As G&E 5s 68	13	12¾	13
6	As G&E 4½s 49	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
2	Baldw L 6s 50	111⅝	111½	111⅝
53	Cen St El 5½s 54	10	9¼	10
3	Cen St El 5s 49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
16	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	52	51¾	52
3	Cities Ser 5s 69	81½	81½	81½
22	Cities Ser 5s 58	80⅝	80	80⅝
45	Cities Ser 5s 50	78⅞	78	78¼
4	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	74½	74	74
18	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	73½	73⅜	73½
31	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	83¼	82⅝	83¼
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	East G&F 4s 56 A	80	80	80
8	Elec P&L 5s 2030	88¼	88	88¼
6	Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	92¾	92½	92¾
5	Geo P&L 5s .8	86¼	86¼	86¼
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	52	52	52
2	Guar Inv 5s 48 A	18¼	18	18¼
8	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	100⅜	100	100
5	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	104	104	104
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Int P Sec 7s 57E xs	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Int P Sec 7s 52 F	12	12	12
3	Int P Sec 6½s 55C xv	11½	11½	11½
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	31	39½	41
25	Inters Pow 5s 57	77½	76¾	77¼
5	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	46¾	46⅜	46¾
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Merto Ed 4s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109½	109½	109½
2	Midland Val 5s 43	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
4	Minn P&L 4½s 78	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111	111	111
2	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	96½	96½	86½
8	N Eng G&E 5s 50	49	48⅛	49
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	49	48⅝	48⅝
13	N Eng G&E 5s 47	49	48½	49
8	N Eng Pow 56s 54	84¼	83½	84¼
2	N Eng Pow 5s 48	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	107½	107½	107½
1	Ohio Pow 3¼h 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Okla P & Wat 5s 58	101	101	101
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101¾	1016	101½
3	Phil El P 5½s 72	115	114⅛	114⅛
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	138⅝	138¾	138¾
5	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	103	102½	102¾
4	Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	101⅝	101½	101½
4	Qutens Bor G 5½s 52	80	80	80
2	Scullin Stl 3s 51	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	62½	62⅜	62½
2	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	62¾	62¾	62¾
8	Stand G&E 6s 51	62⅝	62⅛	62¼
9	Stand G&E 6s 66	62½	62⅜	62½
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	62¼	62¼	62¼
4	Tex El S 5s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Tex P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	95	95	95
1	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	83½	83½	83½
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¼	112¼	112¼
15	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	96⅞	96	96⅞
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	94½	94½	94½
6	West Pa Tract 5s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
8	Cauca Val 7s 48	13¾	13¾	13¾

Total bond sales today estimated 500,000, year ago 592,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

WPB Closes 3 Puget Sound Paper Mills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered the shutdown of three big pulp mills on Puget Sound and prohibited all shipments of pulp from the Pacific Coast to the east except the types used for explosives and rayon. Both actions take effect Nov. 1.

No domestic paper pulp of any grade may move East in November WPB said, and "there is every prospect that West Coast shipments may be eliminated for the duration, with the exception of deliveries for essential war purposes."

The paper manufacturing industry, which has obtained a considerable part of its supply from western areas now afflicted by shortages of manpower and pulp logs, was advised by WPB that it must make "considerable readjustments in its use of wood pulp."

About 1,100 men will be released for war industry by shutdown of the three pulp mills. These are the Tacoma, Wash., mill of the St. Regis Paper Company, the Anacortes, Wash., mill of Scott Paper Company, and the Tacoma mill of Rayonier, Inc. All three are producers of paper pulp normally shipped east.

The Puget Sound action in effect is a concentration of production in the area. The action "may later be extended to other areas in which critical shortages develop," WPB's announcement said.

"It was decided that definite steps must be taken to make sure that the shortage of manpower and pulp logs would not emperil the production of high alpha and desolving pulps going into essential nitrating, rayon and photographic uses," it was stated. Participating in the decision were the War Manpower Commission, other federal agencies and representatives of the Puget Sound mills.

In November and December the only pulp production permitted along the entire Pacific Coast will be that for high alpha and desolving pulp, pulps for lend-lease and export requirements, and paper pulp only for the production of paper consumed by the far western States.

Oil Men Say New Reserves Greatest Need of Industry

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—The need for financing new crude oil reserves—with a price increase and more field materials providing the incentive for greater exploration—was stressed today at the 13th annual convention of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Wirt Franklin, Chicago, senior director of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, District 2, said:

"The biggest problem oil men must face today is to find new reserves of oil, not for the future, but for now. In District 2, there is right now an actual shortage and there must be discoverage very soon to meet war needs."

His statement was echoed by Frank R. Buttram, Oklahoma City, I. P. A. A. president, who asserted that if the petroleum industry is "not to be derelict in its full duty and responsibility" in the war effort "we must retain the depletion clause (in the tax laws), we must have a price increase, we must have additional materials in order to go out and do additional drilling."

Gov. Payne Rather of Kansas said, "the importance of adequate supplies of petroleum cannot be overstated."

He charged that "the industry is hampered by Washington's overlapping and duplicating control.

"One agency has charge of production, another of transportation, still another of materials, and a fourth controls prices.

"What this country needs is a central authority with power to correlate and simplify war regulations pertaining to the oil industry."

The National Stripper Well Association, meeting in conjunction with the I. P. A. A., adopted a resolution calling upon "Government agencies having control over prices to take immediate effective action and direct substantial increase in crude oil price."

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16⅛	17⅝
Bank of New York (14)	298	308
Bankers Trust (1.40)	39⅝	41⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	64	68
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	76⅝	79⅝
Chase National (1.40)	27¼	28¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	40¼	42¼
Commercial (8)	162	170
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10⅞	12⅛
Corn Exchange Bk&t (2.40)	34¼	35¼
Empire Trust (3)	44½	47½
First National (80)	1200	1230
Guaranty Trust (12)	243	248
Irving Trust (60)	11	12
Kings County (80)	1125	1175
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34⅞	36⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	26⅝	28⅛
New York Trust (3½s)	72¼	75¼
Public (16)	28⅝	29⅞
Title Guar & Trust	2⅝	3⅛
United States (60a)	1085	1125

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	—
First National (2)	38⅛	40⅛
Merchants National (12)	290	320
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	—
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	13⅞	20⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	113	123
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6⅛	8⅛
United States Trust pf (.80)	13⅛	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	45	50

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	33⅛	36
Continental Illinois (4)	73¼	79⅛
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23⅝	27⅛

Commerce and Finance

Sale of Small Plants to So. American Nationals Discussed

Business and Industry

Tire Men Say Cotton Cord Good as Rayon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two tire men, a manufacturer and a distributor, told a Senate agricultural subcommittee that in their opinion low gauge cotton cord would make as good tire carcasses for any Army use as would rayon.

They testified after Government and Army witnesses disclosed that Rubber Director William M. Jeffers had gone ahead, on the Army's advice, with a program for the conversion of rayon facilities to manufacture 50,000,000 pounds of high tenacity rayon a year for Army tire use.

Up to the Army

Mr. Jeffers had defiantly told the agricultural committee that, regardless of opposition by Senators from the cotton states to the substitution of rayon for cotton, he would go through with the program if the Army wanted it.

J. J. Walsh, President of the Armstrong Tire & Rubber Company of Natchez, Miss., and West Haven, Conn., told the subcommittee his company had found, in experiments, that high density low gauge cotton cord was just as good for large tires as it was for smaller ties.

L. E. Sexton, tire buyer for Sears Roebuck & Co., said tests conducted by his firm indicated that "rayon is not needed in tires."

In a letter to Mr. Jeffers on Oct. 15, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Service of Supply, said the Army had found "that high tenacity rayon is necessary in airplane tires because of its lightness and strength and in combat tires because of its ability to withstand the high temperatures which are generated in these tires in flexing due to their extreme thickness."

Mr. Walsh said his sales manager had been unable to sell any of the company's cotton cord tires to the Army, even for tests, because he was "brushed off" before he could "see the generals," and could get only as far as Capt. Richard E. Bolton of the Ordnance Department. Captain Bolton, a former engineer in the rubber industry, had told the committee that the industry had "not been able to make a satisfactory combat tire of cotton."

Tests Under Way

Brig. Gen. Lucius D. Clay of the Service of Supply told the committee that if tests now under way showed that cotton cord could be adapted as well as rayon to combat tires, the Army would use the cotton.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Allen Ellender (D) of Louisiana said he would insist on speedy tests of cotton cord in combat tires so that this could be used by the Army instead of rayon, if cotton proved practical.

As Chairman of a subcommittee investigating an order by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers that facilities be provided for the manufacture of 50,000,000 pounds of tire rayon annually, Senator Ellender said he did not want to impede that war program.

But he did want to see, the Senator told reporters, a "switch back to cotton" if the tests showed high density low gauge cord of that material was "just as good." And he said he would try to get the tests completed sooner than the three to six months given in estimates before his subcommittee.

Advisory Safety Committee To Aid War Plant Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formation of an advisory safety committee to assist the Army services of supply in a campaign to promote safety in plants producing war materials was announced by the War Department.

Members are H. W. Heinrich, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., Chairman; Ernest W. Beck, safety supervisor for the United States Rubber Company, New York City, and Ned H. Dearborn, managing director of the National Safety Council, Chicago.

IRA PLATKY, INC.
•
Insurance Consultants
•
NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively
•
74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

Aeronautical Author



Assen Jordanoff

Noted flier and aeronautical author announces the formation of Jordanoff Aviation Co., with headquarters in New York City. Among the activities of the new organization will be the preparation of illustrated technical aviation manuals to be used for instruction in aircraft flight and also in aircraft maintenance.

Rise of 20 P. C. In Living Costs For City Workers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Living costs for city workers advanced approximately 20 per cent between August, 1939, when war started in Europe, and Oct. 3, when President Roosevelt froze living costs, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported.

This compared with an increase of 30 per cent in the same period of World War I, she said.

A rise of 0.3 per cent from Aug. 15 to Sept. 14, 1942, was reported, bringing the total increase since mid-May, when the general maximum price regulation went into effect, to 1.6 per cent. She added that there had been some further rise since Sept. 15, particularly in food costs.

Between mid-May and mid-September, food costs increased more than 4 per cent, while rents and clothing were lower. Prices for house furnishings and service charges advanced.

"Taken as a whole," Secretary Perkins reported, "the cost of goods and services under control of the Office of Price Administration was below the level prevailing in mid-May when controls were established. Commodities and services not subject to OPA control, largely foods and professional and personal services, however, had risen 4.7 per cent between May 1 and Sept. 15. Thus, although prices of food under OPA control were at about the same level as in May, prices of uncontrolled foods had risen over 10 per cent."

Erie Absorbs Ten Units; Acquires Its Main Line in N. J.

TRENTON, N. J. (AP) — Ten underlying companies have dissolved and been absorbed by the Erie Railroad which assumed their obligations and liabilities, records at the Secretary of State's office showed.

The Erie thereby obtained ownership of its main line in New Jersey, running from Paterson to Passaic to Jersey City; and also its terminal and piers in Jersey City. The long dock at 9th Street was one of the acquisitions.

The Erie, which had been leasing the properties for many years, picked up the stock of the various companies until it gained control. Then it was paying itself rent under a tangle of leases and underlying companies. It was stated unofficially that outright acquisition of the 10 companies would simplify the corporate structure considerably.

The absorbed companies are the Long Dock Company; Paterson, Newark and New York Railroad Company; New York, Lake Erie and Western Docks and Improvement Company; Erie Terminals Railroad Company; Penhorn Creek Railroad Company; Arlington Railroad Company; Bergen County Railroad Company; Bergen and Dundee Railroad Company; Docks Connecting Railway Company, and the Newark and Hudson Railroad Company.

Attractive

7 Room Apartment

At 465 Park Drive, Boston

MODERN BUILDING—COAL HEATED

For convenient, comfortable year-round living—7-room apartment, including 3 large bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, also maid's room and bath. Fireplaces in living room, parlor, and dining room. Kitchen has G. E. refrigerator and gas range. Bell system connects kitchen with all rooms. Hot water heat. Unfurnished at reasonable rental. Located around the corner from Beacon Street.

For inspection see Mr. Parker at 857 Beacon Street
Or Call COM. 4330, Extension 515

Latin America May Get Closed Plants in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Department officials disclosed a plan to sell war-closed small plants in the United States to raw-material-rich Latin America in an effor to aid small businessmen avoid financial difficulties and provide the other republics with means to meet their own consumer needs.

Sponsored by the Commerce and State Departments and the Export-Import Bank, the program would bring together prospective sellers among the owners of an estimated $2,000,000,000 worth of small plant machinery which may be made idle by the war and prospective buyers in all the other republics except Argentina, said a Commerce Department official who could not be quoted by name.

Program Ready

Already, he related, the State Department has advised diplomatic and consular officials in Latin America of the program, and the Commerce Department's 31 regional offices in this country are ready to accept applications of plant owners who wish to sell.

In worthy cases, he said, the Export-Import Bank is ready to finance the transaction, taking mortgages against the equipment, ladn or other assets.

The War Production Board, of course, would have first call on all such plants, the official said. However if the plant to be sold has not been allocated materials by WPB and WPB does not need the machinery, the plant would be released for sale.

Assuming the character of the purchaser is approved, the only yardstick would be whether the transplanted factory is economically sound and has available raw materials for manufacture.

While the plan calls for sale of such small plants to nationals of the other republics, the official said, in certain instances where it would be profitable and desirable for the owner and his technicians to go with the plant, such an arrangement would be approved.

May Sell Machinery

The program provides for selling such idle plant machinery to established concerns in the other republics and for the establishment of new industries.

While the scarcity of cargo space must be considered, the official said, there were many cases in which the transplanting of a small factory would require less space than the finished goods, which the plant would produce, now going to a given area.

The official recalled that a small amount of used machinery already had been sold and had been put to profitable use in other countries of the hemisphere.

Lend-Lease Goods Shipments Reach New Monthly High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lend lease goods transferred and services rendered reached a new monthly high of $643,000,000 in September, Lend Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., reported to President Roosevelt.

This compares with a previous peak of around $600,000,000 in July. The comparative figure for August was $565,000,000.

Of the $643,000,000 for September, $544,000,000 represented goods transferred. More than 75 per cent of these transfers were shown as military items, and represented the highest dollar volume of such items to be furnished under lend lease in any single month to date. Of the August transfers 58 per cent were military items.

Goods transferred means goods actually exported and awaiting export at seaports.

Output of Machine Tools Rises Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August the machine tool industry produced 29,100 machine tools valued at $117,442,000 compared with $113,600,000 in July, according to the American Machinist.

Output thus has risen to a rate of $1,400,000,000 a year, or about 14 times the volume in an average peacetime year. Last year production amounted to $771,400,000, the present going rate representing an increase of 83 per cent. The September total is estimated to have exceeded the August figure. Machine tool plant expansions begun since Pearl Harbor, now 80 per cent completed, will add some $300,000,000 to the industry's capacity. Much of this new capacity will be in production during the current quarter and will help to boost machine tool volume to higher peaks.

So. Pacific's Operating Net Up 80 P. C. Over '41

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Southern Pacific system reported a net railway operating income for September of $10,114,339, an increase of 80 per cent over a year ago and the largest such monthly income in history by more than $1,000,000.

Net railway operating income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $64,725,708, an increase approximating 45 per cent.

Railway operating revenues for September were $44,785,552, an increase of $17,720,914, and for the nine months were $329,077,408, an increase of $114,385,436.

Monitor Index of Business Remains Steady During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity leveled off during the middle week of October, following the sharp drop in the first part of the month. For the week ended Oct. 17, the index registered 128.9 (prel.), compared with 128.8 in the preceding week and 117.9 for the week ended Oct. 18, last year.

The three components of the index followed diverse paths. Bank debits outside New York City were smaller in volume than for the previous week but the decline was less than seasonal and the adjusted figure recovered part of its previous loss.

Production of electricity, slowly climbing back to its record level of mid-September, increased in line with seasonal expectations, leaving the adjusted index unchanged for the week.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings, on the other hand, turned downward a week earlier than was expected. Usually the autumn rise reaches a peak about the middle of the month. The earlier decline resulted in a contraseasonal dip in the adjusted figure which offset most of the gain in debits.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 17 1942	Oct. 10 1942	Oct. 18 1941
Combined index	128.9	128.8	117.9
Bk debits outside NYC	143.6	142.6	125.0
Elec power production	119.0	119.0	112.5
Misc carloadings	124.1	124.7	116.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market again rose to new highs for the move, but on somewhat smaller volume than the previous fortnight and with somewhat less impressive action. Despite a continuance of the long daily lists of new 1942 highs, the market seemed just a shade toppy or tired; on Friday even the additional 50-cent Erie dividend failed to rouse enthusiasm. The market appeared to be growing "selective" or to be "churning around."

One favorable market influence was realization that a good many corporations had over-estimated 1942 taxes, or in other words under-estimated 1942 earnings. That may mean some rather surprisingly favorable third-quarter earnings statements.

Chemicals in Favor

The chemicals were strong, including du Pont, Allied, Dow and Monsanto. Investors must have been reading Dr. Stine's speech, which everybody has been reprinting. The rails, including the third-grade liens, had a violent sinking spell in the middle of the week due to Senator Wheeler's bright idea of taxing away most of the appreciation of recent years in reorganization rails. On second thought, the rail issues recovered, apparently assuming that the Senator's thought, though it seemed like a good idea at the time, was slightly illegal. Besides, the rail market couldn't stay unhappy in the face of news like UP's report of $12.79 for the third quarter against $4.96 in the same quarter of last year.

An ironic angle on this subject is the fact that in the milk business—which normally grosses more than the steel industry and equals the automobile industry—a committee is at work considering how to enlarge markets by eliminating traditional inter-state trade barriers and another is at work considering how to narrow markets so as to save wear and tear on trucks and tank-cars through cross-hauling. This might be taken as a symptom of the way the economic world is today wagging. One of the most conspicuous results of the war economy has been the breaking down of interstate trade barriers, while on the other hand the Wall Street Journal last week carried a story on the efforts to reduce railroad cross-hauls under the interesting title "Backyard Economics." This is one limit to current industrial "concentration" proposals. They must not burden the railroads. Concentration programs are now in the talk stage for not only stoves, typewriters, and sugar refining, but for farm machinery, dairy machinery, and flour milling.

Factors Favoring Rails

Two other developments favor the rails. For one, some feather-bed rules may have to go, brotherhoods or no brotherhoods, for reasons of manpower. For another, some uneconomic branch lines are due to go. While the railroads are still asking the ICC for permission to abandon and tear up certain rails, the WPB has already ripped them out. Next, ODT will pass on whether the lines should have been torn out.

Of what is left of the commodity market, wheat futures sold off on evidence that the government, through CCC sales, will hold wheat down by release of the huge government holdings of wheat. The alternatives are to bust the flour millers, to let the price of flour (and ultimately of bread) rise, or to subsidize the flour millers as the sellers of fluid milk are now subsidized. It now comes out that some cotton was actually plowed up this summer to conform with AAA crop reduction bonus requirements. That is not likely to happen again. The price of copper is to be raised indirectly and backhandedly by the reduction of the quotas to be produced at 12 cents. Over the quota gets 17 cents. The price was originally set too low and OPA has never admitted its mistake except by implication, and the too-low 12-cent price is one reason for the current acute problem of low wages in the copper mines, emigration from the mines to war plants—and what to do about it.

In the retail field it now looks as though WPB is really about to limit inventories. This may end a chapter. It began with heavy forward buying and inventory accumulation by retailers. Then, with a threat of WPB inventory limitation, accumulation ceased. Then, when the threat did not materialize, accumulation began again. Now the threat looks real.

More "Economic Planning"

On that line, it now looks as though the war is to give "economic planning" the mightiest boost yet. It is to be applied to civilian production, and not for a month or for three months, but for a year in advance. One major industry to be affected is construction—and here the planning will hit not only civilian but military construction. But the new "economic planning" will differ from the old in three ways. It will be theoretically free from political influence. It will be planning to get as much production, instead of as little, as possible. And it will be run, not by reformers but by the people once despised because they "don't know how to do anything but produce."

Manpower control is still on top of the news, meaning labor shortage. Apparently the hands on dairy farms and on ranches are to be classified as essential. Some men are to be sent back from the Army to the copper mines, though the authorities insist this is no precedent. Some long-staple cotton may not be harvested for lack of hands. Third shifts in the cotton textile industry are fading for lack of workmen. Employers in Detroit can no longer offer fancy pay to lure tool and die makers. Carnegie-Illinois is hiring women to run cranes. The problems of wage stabilization, job freezing, and compulsory work are all merging into one, with all hands in Washington trying desperately not to catch the animus of being first to suggest compulsion.

There was little news in the tax bill; millions of lines had already been written about it; the dawn will break for most taxpayers only next March. Noteworthy were the varieties of relief given corporations; the heavy hand with which it falls for the first time on several million low earners; and the extent to which former discussion-points like consolidated tax returns, excess-profits and capital-stock tax, and capital gains, are now dwarfed by other problems.

2 P. C. for Governments

The government bond market was distinguished by its unearthly quiet on the eve of the government's debt reaching $100,000,000,000. The 2's of 1955/1951 are now selling round par; so are the recent 2's of 1952/1950, and that seems to mean the end of an era. Chief news of the week may have been Daniel Bell's remark to the investment bankers indicating that the commercial banks from here on will have to be content with no maturity over 10 years and no coupon over 2 per cent. It was so nice of the Treasury to protect them against speculating in longer issues. Reserve open-market purchase of $415,000,000 of government was an all-time high.

It really looks as though some kind of a crisis faced the government bond market. If so, this would not be a crisis involving the question of which way government bond prices were to go; it would be a crisis involving the question of how and where the Treasury was going to sink the spur in order to make buyers take governments and like them. One of the greatest dangers to a commercial bank today is to trust to the judgment of an economist or bond man who thinks in terms of Walter Bagehot, Governor Strong, or Benjamin Anderson, or who, facing the fact that the revolution has already come to the money market, overvalues his own conservatism . . . the market for governments is "subject" . . .

Profit Motive Seen Basis For Postwar Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—It would be the height of folly for America's postwar planners to think of tearing up the American private enterprise system in their effort to maintain full employment, according to Stuart Chase, liberal economist, in a Twentieth Century Fund report here today.

The United States, he says, in advance-release portions of a report on postwar problems, must rely on private enterprise and on the profit motive to do the "main" job of creating and maintaining postwar employment. He adds, however, that America should be prepared to supplement private enterprise with a program of public works and government expenditures big enough to provide needed services and take up any jobless slack.

Urges Profit Motive

"We have an enormous private business machine already functioning," he says. "It would be the height of folly to tear it up by the roots. Even in the war, while most producers no longer have to think much about pushing their sales, their organizations are still in being and most of them will be so after the war. We should use them. Employ the profit motive as widely as possible."

Simultaneously, Mr. Chase holds, there is vital necessity in having in the Federal Government "a conning-tower control" charged with the duty of plugging any gaps in the employment front. Detailing how business and government may co-operate in the post war picture, he said:

"If private business men do not want to undertake mass housing except with government financing, then arrange the financing. If private business cannot absorb all the unemployed—and it probably cannot—keep the great public works programs going side-by-side with private business."

Urging a new and wider concept of public works, Mr. Chase praised the efforts of Henry J. Kaiser, whom he termed "a private business man who has won his reputation, his fortune and the gratitude of the whole nation almost solely in the field of public works" with his construction of Grand Coulee and Shasta dams, the Golden Gate Bridge, and the Liberty ships.

Co-operation the Key

"I think," Mr. Chase continued, "there is some kind of a moral here for those who insist that public business is evil and private business is good—or vice versa. Mr. Kaiser shows us how a business man can co-operate with the public interest to the greater glory of both."

America, Mr. Chase added, could put the unemployed on the dole or at raking leaves, which would mean "that we had won the war and lost the peace," or it could challenge its citizens with the greatest, most uplifting series of public works any naiton ever dreamed of.

"There are," he said, 'whole cities to be rebuilt and decentralized; mighty watersheds to be tamed, like that of the Tennessee; the forests of America to be put on a perpetual yield basis, grasslands to be restored. Room can be found in such projects for all the manpower we have available. When technology again gives us a surplus of manpower some day—as it surely will—then hours of daily labor can come down, vacation periods grow longer."

WPB Cuts Exports Puerto Rican Sugar

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Gordon Foote, head of the War Production Board division of territories and possessions told the newspaper El Mundo the WPB would limit Puerto Rican exports of sugar in 1943 to 400,000 tons, less than half of the expected crop of 1,000,000 tons.

With local consumption not expected to pass 150,000 tons, the island would have to find space to store at least 450,000 tons.

Half a million tons of the 1942 crop still are in warehouses here due to the shortage of shipping but the sugar producers association estimated 250,000 tons could be shipped by the end of the year.

Mr. Foote had just returned to Puerto Rico from Washington.

WPB Freezes All Stocks Of Canned Sauerkraut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has frozen all stocks of canned sauerkraut in the hands of canners, wholesalers, jobbers and chain-store warehouses, saying it did so to promote distribution and consumption of the large 1942 supply of bulk sauerkraut and to save tin. The canned kraut will be frozen until April 1, except for sale to the Government, but then will be returned to the civilian market for summer use under present plans. No kraut is now being canned.

Sales Manager



Charles C. Chamberlain

Named General Sales Manager of Jenkins Bros., manufacturers of valves and other products. Mr. Chamberlain has been publicity manager of the company since 1940. He joined the firm in 1929.

Wartime Leaders To Address Annual Industrial Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual Congress of American Industry, keyed to the theme, "Making America Strong—War Power, Man Power, Peace Power," and bringing to its platform many outstanding government, educational, scientific and business leaders to discuss crucial problems arising from the war, will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria here on Dec. 2, 3 and 4, William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers announced today.

Mr. Witherow said speakers at the meeting would include many of the executives of the War and Navy Departments, the War Production Board and other government agencies engaged in the prosecution of the war. The preliminary program lists William M. Jeffers, recently named Rubber Administrator; Hiland G. Batcheller, head of the Iron and Steel Division of the War Production Board; Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration, and Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, as among the speakers.

"The intricacies and future policies of government administrative agencies require the fullest explanation to all of us if we are to do our utmost to produce the goods our country needs for victory," Mr. Witherow said. "The problems of labor supply, wage fixing, strikes and absenteeism have become acute. Also I believe that even military victory will not save the freedoms for which we are fighting unless we take certain steps now for their preservation."

Shortage of Retail Clerks Problem To Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Surveys by two different organizations drew a gloomy picture of retail personnel difficulties which are increasing daily as the Christmas holiday season looms.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association polled 48 stores in 35 important defense centers and found they would have to increase use of high school students, the physically disabled, "plus forty" matrons, and other sources of workers, never fully developed.

Retailers indicated, the NRDGA said that, compared with last Christmas, there might be a decrease of 5 to 50 per cent in employees because of lack of job applicants.

Dow, Jones & Co., Inc., business news service, said department store owners wonder how they will get enough help to see them through the Christmas rush since they were facing the most serious personnel problem in their history.

The annual turnover in retail clerks, Dow Jones said, normally ran about 10 per cent but now ranged from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

Grain Men Confer Secretly On Proposed Ceilings

CHICAGO (AP)—Influential men identified with the nation's grain trade met here last week in a closed conference to chart the industry's policy with respect to proposed ceilings on prices and the Government's agricultural program.

The meeting was so secretive that those who attended said they did not want their names published. It was held in the executive offices of the Chicago Board of Trade, which issued the call for the conference. Grain trade representatives from Kansas City, Minneapolis and other marketing centers and officials of the National Grain Trade Council attended.

While the participants would not speak for publication, inquiry disclosed that the conference was concerned primarily with what the grain men said was threatened paralysis of the private marketing system as a result of proposed ceilings on cereal prices as well as the ceiling on flour, which has been in effect since early this month.

However, according to one man who attended, the grain men were unwilling to take definite steps in this matter as long as no ceilings actually have been fixed for cereals.

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States continued at 99 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel consumers are given no assurance by mills that delivery will be made during the fourth quarter against orders with low ratings, assigned on Production Requirements Plan certificates," continues the report.

Output Absorbed

"In some sizes of various products, they point out, fourth quarter capacity already is absorbed by directives and further orders have no chances of being filled. In bars, depending on the size involved, definite delivery promise is unlikely on lower than AA-2 priority.

"Substantial cancellations are developing because of restrictions in quotas of many consumers operating under PRP. Since certificates began appearing about two weeks ago cancellations have been increasing, some consumers, even with high ratings, finding difficulty in continuing operation unless adjustments are made. In some cases contracts in process for government armed forces have been pared under PRP, pressure by the government agency being nullified by WPB disallowing the tonnage.

"Pressure for steel bars, carbon, alloy and cold-finished has increased to the point that deliveries are delayed eight to ten weeks, even on AA ratings. As a result directives and allocations are on the increase where early delivery is essential. Fourth quarter PRP requirements have not been reduced materially

Results of Scrap Drive

"Results of the nation-wide scrap salvage drive have exceeded expectations in many districts, tonnage dragged from hiding places totaling high. Gathering this into central locations and placing it in the hands of dealers has taxed trucking facilities.

"Dealers find difficulty in handling the accumulations and tonnage delivered to steel mills is not in proportion to the quantity gathered. Further campaigns to obtain industrial scrap are under way, salesmen from warehouses and other branches of the steel industry canvassing plants for obsolete machinery or other steel material not in use. This source is expected to yield a large tonnage of scrap of better grade than that collected from households and stores."

CLASSIFIED

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5800
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

Live Comfortably This Winter

Attractive 7-room apartment available in comfortable coal-heated building at 465 Park Drive, Boston—just around the corner from Beacon Street. Includes 3 large bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, also maid's room and bath. Fireplaces in living room, parlor, and dining room. Kitchen has G. E. refrigerator and gas range. Bell system connects kitchen with all rooms. Hot water heat. Unfurnished at reasonable rental.

For inspection see Mr. Parker at 857 Beacon St. Or call COM. 4330, Extension 515.

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition is the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition is the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
5 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count the words. For each line. Where ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA — $2,000 cash; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace; large corner grounds. Particulars address, or personal interview, M. A. MacFarland, 10 Pond St., Franklin, Mass. Telephone 45W11.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, BEACON ST.—Four attractively furnished rooms in a private apartment; elevator service, bath with shower. Gentlemen preferred. No transients. Call Com. 9324.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive, sunny room, second floor, next bath; lady or gentleman; private home; B. M. T. subway. Tel. BU. 2-4799.

NARBERTH, PA.—Attractively furnished single room for business woman; breakfast privileges if desired; directly located on bus line, walking distance to railroad. Phone evenings, Narberth 2979-J.

N. Y. C., EAST 70's—Large, sunny room suitable business woman; furnished-unfurnished, kitchen privileges, phone; reasonable; references. Write Box E-4, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Can accommodate business woman in my apartment. For appointment phone Michigan 4963 after 6 p. m. or Sundays.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large master bedroom, private home; near car line and Christian Science churches. Call COlumbia 3149.

ROOMS WANTED

WARM room in private family; privileges. Room 38, 25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

OTTAWA, ONT.—Accommodation, preferably with board, for young business couple, from Nov. 14th; Christian Scientists. Reply Rep., Box D-100, 608 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

LADY would like room and board in private family. R. 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs., Sats.; exceptionally light, windows each room. 18 East 41st St., LE. 2-1798.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 166th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PAINE PERSONNEL
2 West 47th Street, N. Y. C.
Positions available in all commercial fields for young men and women with good education and background.

HELP WANTED

WANTED —
Good Experienced
WATCHMAKER
Permanent Position. Good Livable Salary. Excellent Working Conditions. Apply to
GEO. E. PEARSON & CO.
926 Elm Street Manchester, N. H.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

PROD MGR: Precision mach exp	$5-8000
ASST PROD MGR: Mach exp	$5200
ENGRS: Piping layout exp	To $300
RADIO ENGRS: Jrs & Srs	Gd Sal
RADIO TECHNICIANS: Several	Arr
TEL ENGRS: Prod exp	Gd Sal
METHODS & TIME-STUDY ENGRS	To $5200
CHEM ENGRS: Beg & experienced	Gd Sal
DESIGNERS: Mech, elect, others	Gd Sal
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Elect & Mech	Arr
CHIEF INSPECTOR: Thoro exp	$75
SALES: Industrial following	Sal
COST ESTIMATORS: Shop exp	$50-75
COST ACCOUNTANTS: Several	To $3600
ACCOUNTANTS: Public & private	$150-300

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

SECYS: Worcester, Lowell, Fall River	$25 up
STENO-BKKPRS: Gd oppty: 1 Chas'n	$22-25
STENO-ASST BKKPR: J P Everett	To $25
ACCT-BKKPR: Know costs	$40
F C BKKPRS: Several good openings	$20-30
TYPISTS: Rapid, several	$16-20
COMPT OPRS: Several, exp	$20-25
FLOOR SUPT: Retail exp	$22
CHEMISTS & LAB ASSTS	Arr
FACTORY INSPTR: Executive ability	$35-40
HAIRDRESSERS & MASSEUSES: Sev	To $25
COOKS: Meats & pastry	Arr
SALAD WOMEN: Restaurant	Arr
KITCHEN WOMEN: DISHWASHERS: Rest	Arr
COUNTER, BUS & SODA GIRLS: Rest	Arr
WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAIDS: Schools	Arr

WANTED—Reliable woman to help in family of three (child 2 yrs.). 4 room apt., good home. No laundry, heavy cleaning, or cooking. $50.00 per mo. Call Mu. 4-8577, Mu. 6-2677 from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evenings Ch. 3-5871. N. Y. C.

LAW OFFICE, stenographer-secretary, permanent position. Write stating age, education, experience, salary expected and phone number. Box G-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOTEL CLERK or Clerk-Secretary in vicinity Boston. Widely traveled, former coach, draft exempt, college man. Write B. Wiggins, 40 West Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Box 469.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA. (on Southeastern Coast)—Permanent position desired as housekeeper-companion preferred; hostess; hotel training; sales experience; can drive car. Write details to Box 97, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for soloist held Oct. 31, 1942, 3 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hilton and Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

CANDY FRUIT AND NUTS

QUERENCIA ORCHARD
CANDIED FRUIT
LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Fruit packed in 1- and 2-lb. round transparent boxes, $1.50 and $3.00. CHOCOLATE COVERED fruit, $1.50 per lb. Express anywhere in U. S. A. Mail orders receive prompt attention. ALICE CHASE CLARKE

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 2087

USED CARS

1930 NASH COUPE, sturdy, clean car; good tires. Master. Price $50.00. Owner, 13 Arlington St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY—Old glass, china, bric-a-brac, pictures, furniture, lamps, silver. Clancey Renner, 274 W Jericho Turnpike, Huntington Station, N. Y.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 13th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 3746

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6344-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

NASH floors Responsible Prompt Service
RE 1070 1016 20th St., N.W.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

EDGEMOOR MOTOR CO.
SALES Ford SERVICE
8301 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Wisconsin 1270

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Coats, Suits and Furs
Made to order
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned. Fine ready-to-wear fur coats and scarfs, reasonably priced.
1734 Connecticut Ave. N. W. North 0632

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP

I'm for Della's Pies! Are you?
6709 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Maryland, or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

R. C. FREAS
PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
SL 4137

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
"Eat in Air-cooled comfort"
1715 Wisconsin Avenue Michigan 9647

Lumber and Millwork BY EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

Maine

AUBURN

Brighten Your Home
Add new life to your home these fall days with a dish garden or novelty filled with cactus. Or bring in your own dish to be filled.
ROAK'S, *Florist*
Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 980

For Savings and Security
Buy your Share in America through our . . . Victory Club Plan.
★
Mechanic's Savings Bank
79 Main Street Auburn, Maine

GIFTS FOR OUR SERVICE MEN
Sheaffer, Waterman, Parker Pens
Waterproof Watches
Many other useful articles from which to choose.
WILLS AND HICKS
94 Court Street

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL · WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6473

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY *Shop*
Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0185

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

JM PRODUCTS **FLINT & ROSS, Inc.**
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
150 Lisbon Street

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

DORA CLARK TASH
Portrait Photographer
125 MAIN STREET

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $6.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Stret Telephone 406

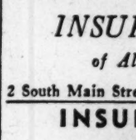
PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor Coats
Exclusive With Us
These fine Fall and Winter Coats have always been the favorite of women everywhere. We cannot say too much about the fine fabrics and the luxury furs. To see them is to want one—drop in and inspect our new Fall collection.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS *WATCHES* *SILVER*
Wedding gifts, emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794



HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Mark Cross HAND BAGS
Recognized for Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Keyed to Your Wartime Costumes!
HANSUEDE
Double-woven cotton gloves with the smart short wrist length!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1908
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

DAERIS Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Merrill Bldg. Tel. 616
Regular Dinner 75c
Broiled Fresh Sword Fish
Butter Sauce Vegetables
Pie, Pudding With Ice Cream
Coffee

Crossword Quiz Answers


NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

For the Very Latest in Hats
Visit Our Stores Dover, Portsmouth and Rochester, New Hampshire
BERNARD'S MILLINERY
383 Central Avenue

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTED FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Farnham's
BOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
433 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

MANCHESTER


HOITT'S
is known for
FURNITURE
that remains beautiful after years of service
C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

If You Want
The Best in Style—
Highest in Quality—
Greatest in Selection
You will come to New Hampshire's Largest Department Store
LEAVITT'S



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Easy to Apply—
Beautiful to Look at
The Original Kem-Tone Store
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 ELM STREET

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street



Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

DYER *and* CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

You'll find it at
PARISEAU'S
In their great cavalcade of
WINTER COATS
Limitless Varieties of Silhouettes, Fabrics, Colors and Fur Treatments
PARISEAU'S



The Best Milk For All
Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1148-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
New Fall
Mallory Hats
Visit Our Boys' Department
161 Main Street Tel. 64

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
188 Main Street Tel. 278
On Route 3 to White Mts.

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Exclusive Line Women's and Misses' Fall Dresses
Just Around the Corner from Main St.
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
CONSOL
Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1876

Office Supplies

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Full line of Christmas Cards including
Prints of Old Boston
State Street, Faneuil Hall

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH'S
Fine Furniture
PHONE ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Stret



GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA



J. W. Bracken Phone 27513
We Call For and Deliver
B and M Shoe Repair Shop
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. CHARLOTTE STREET

COFER'S Inc.
124 College Place
Interior Decorators
Lovely Gifts
Phone 27167

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE



MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

"Keep up the Homes We're Fighting For"
For Better Furniture Values
PALACE *Furniture* Company
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS ● DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

Fred M. Ferguson
1048 MADISON AVENUE
Plumbing Heating
Air Conditioning
We guarantee our work
PHONE 22426

MANGEL'S
Feminine Apparel
Something new every day
THIRD AVE., COR. 10TH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Angel's Fourth Avenue
Fine Apparel for Men and Boys
Furs for Women

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4206, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281


E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street



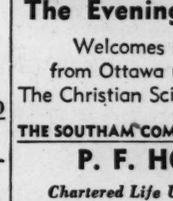
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

TORONTO


ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

$8 Capes and Short Jackets made from your own fur.
Restyling *Remodeling*
Reasonable
FURRIER
MRS. RUNNING
307 INDIAN ROAD LL. 8098

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
1438 Yonge Street (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, Designer
PHONE RA. 1724

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Lyndhurst 1343. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DON'T LET WASH DAY SPOIL YOUR HANDS
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your washday worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

CANTILEVER
Can supply those War-time Comfort Shoes in widths AAAAA to E
Sizes to 11½ at no extra charge for large size.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
163A Yonge Street (Opposite Simpson's)

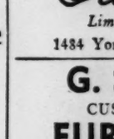
"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
14 STORES IN TORONTO

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.


Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Spirella
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR YOU
MRS. MARY C. THORNTON
PROFESSIONAL CORSETIERE
1514 DUFFERIN STREET LL. 4281

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT

in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ONTARIO

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8843 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

LADIES WINTER COATS untrimmed $1.25

Dechaux

FRONTENAC 3131

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

Fur Coats
Made to Order

A. PICHET

2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE

Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

DOllard 4601

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1351 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scott's

RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1, Abb. 7348.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 2-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6131

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 40 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. [illegible] Tel. MAI. [illegible]

LONDON—Furnished rooms, quiet; H. and C. basins; also sunny unfurnished room with kitchenette, enamel cooker, large hanging cupboard. 43, Russell Road, W. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/- p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO8, W. C. 1.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FRENCH ORGAN (Harmonium), 13 stops, 1 manual, knee swells, expression stop. Write [illegible], Holland Rd., Harlesden, London, N. W. 10.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 85, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

PHONES:— CUSTOM 4345-6.
F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5532 W. 8

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

for SPORTS GOODS *and* WEATHERWEAR
the place is
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery.
Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Pims of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For All Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and ALL OCCASIONS, Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Maguire & Gatchell Ltd.
Dawson Street, Dublin
for
Household Ironmongery
TABLE GLASS
IRISH CHINA

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— By Corka



"This firm's policy as to raises, Eccles, will not be affected by sarcasm."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Murals May Be Painted Automatically by Electricity?

Wall or mural paintings, executed in different shades of one color, or in several colors, may now be enlarged from a small scale rendering and reproduced automatically by electricity. The feat is accomplished with the aid of a scanning device and a photoelectric cell.

A projector something like a magic lantern throws an enlarged image of the small painting onto the wall where the finished mural is to appear. The image is then scanned by an "electric eye" or photoelectric cell, the variations in tone value which make up the picture setting up corresponding variations in electric current.

An airbrush, in which air pressure is used to spray paint onto the wall, is mounted on the same carriage as the photoelectric cell, and its movements exactly match those of the scanning "eye."

The airbrush is not operated by hand. Instead, the flow of paint from the brush is controlled electrically and the amount is regulated by a valve which opens and closes in synchronism with the variations in electric current set up by the scanner. The airbrush valve is adjusted so that the amount of paint sprayed on the wall corresponds closely to the tone values of the projected image and, consequently, to those of the original small picture which is to be reproduced on the wall.

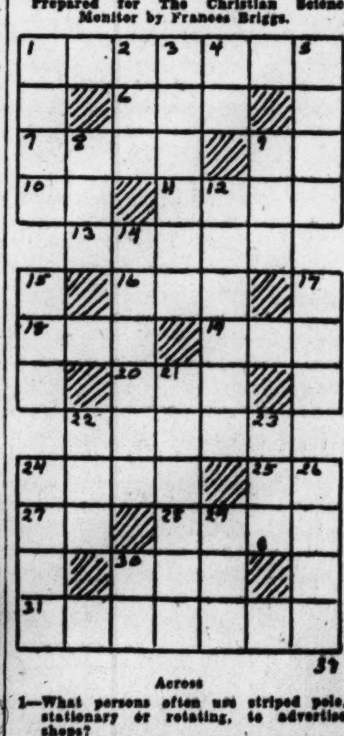
To produce a mural in full color, the image thrown on the wall is broken up into its primary colors, and the different colors are scanned by different photoelectric cells. Each cell sets up its own sequence of current variations which regulate the flow of paint from the airbrush containing the corresponding color.

Since practically all colors may be produced by the proper mixing of certain proportions of the three primary pigment colors—red, blue, and yellow—only three colors need be sprayed on the wall to obtain a resulting mural in full color.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



Across

1—What persons often use striped pole, stationary or rotating, to advertise shops?
6—What implement is associated with a regatta?
7—What is a river of Germany?
9—Symbol for aluminum is what?
10—All Saints Bay indents what continent (abbr.)?
11—What grain is popular in Oriental lands?
13—What is a large mammal of deer family?
16—You would expect to see how many on a tandem bicycle?
18—What creature is mentioned with a fiddle in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
19—Legal learning is what?
20—To find the sum of.
22—How is Genevieve described in well-known song?
24—What was first name of the painter Millet?
25—What is Spanish for "the"?
27—Beehive was adopted as symbol of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
28—Weathercock is what?
30—Adult males.
31—What place is "land of the noble free"?

Down

1—What insects make a contribution to food of man?
2—Fish eggs.
3—What name is applied to three prominent localities of Arctic Ocean in honor of an English traveler and geographer?
4—What is a suffix used to form nouns?
5—Under surface of the foot is what?
8—What is a millpond?
9—One who excels at anything is what?
12—What operatic heroine falls in love with a Cornish knight?
14—What Canadian river is chief affluent of the St. Lawrence?
15—In what month was Verdi, famous composer, born (abbr.)?
17—What do you call a female Rambouillet?
21—What city of Colorado is the commercial metropolis of Rocky Mountain region?
22—Fixed in place.
23—A decagon has how many angles?
24—What is name of a chain of mountains in central Europe?
26—Emmet's "Lullaby" is sung to whom?
28—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
29—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chang Ching-hui (jäng' jing'-hwā') — Premier of the Manchukuo government in China.

Fournier, Alphonse (äl'-fôɴs' fōōr'-nyā') — Canada's Minister of Public Works.

Li Shao-keng (lē' shou'-gŭng') — New Foreign Minister of the Manchukuo government in China.

Mendoza, Eugenio (ā-ōō-hā'-nyō mān-dō'-sä) — Venezuela's Minister of Development.

Rekata (rā-kä'-tä) — Bay in the Solomon Islands.

Srivastava, Sir J. P. (srē-väs'-tȧ-vȧ) — A leader in the Hindu Mehasabha.

Thors, Thor (thŏr thŏrs) — Icelandic Minister to the United States.

Usman, Sir Mohammed (mōō-häm'-măd ōōs-män') — Moslem House leader in the India Council of State.

Vidussoni, Aldo (äl'-dō vē'-dōōs-sō'-nē) — Secretary General of Italy's Fascist Party.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Astrakhan (ăs' - trȧ - kăn'; Russ. äs'-trȧ-ĸän'-y') — Commercial city on an island in the Volga River, Soviet Russia.

Kalmyk (kăl'-mĕk) — Autonomous area of the Lower Volga region, Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from G. Berteisman, Grasmere, Westmorland, England

End of the Day's Work

The photographer's clever handling of the subject makes any description unnecessary other than the fact the picture was taken in a charming rural spot in England.

A Verse for Today . . .

The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build.—Neh. 2:20

Soap in Europe

Fat scarcity in parts of Europe has reduced soap allotments to one bar each of toilet soap, bath soap, and laundry soap per person, for a period of three months.

In Lighter Vein

As He Saw It

The teacher was attempting to explain the meaning of certain words to her class. She came to the word "sufficient."

"Now," she said brightly, "let us suppose there was a cat here and I gave it a saucerful of milk, which it drank. Then I gave it another saucerful, and it drank it all. But when I gave it a third saucerful it would only drink one-half of it. We can then say that the cat had sufficient. Now, Tommy, what is the meaning of sufficient?"

"Please, teacher," replied Tommy, who had been eagerly attentive, "it means a catful of milk."—Port Washington Pilot.

Daily Quotation

ONE example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone.

Brevities

Punch ©: Antique furniture is very scarce and very expensive. Shortage of labor and raw material.

Chicago Daily News: What's the use? The cartoonist kids millinery, and the milliner picks up ideas from the cartoon.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK:- Campaign started to enroll women to guard the schools



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Especially for a Hermit* By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—? By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*"Give Me My Boots and Saddle"* By The Hagers



Drakeville turned Western overnight, And Mayor Drake's prospects looked bright.

Some wore bandannas round their necks; Some wore gay shirts, in plaids and checks.

Said Ted, "Things look well for your side, But Juno isn't roped and tied.

You'll have to work to make her change Her theme song to 'Home on the Range'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Civilization vs. Shackles

Among prisoners of war now reported as shackled in reprisal for acts their governments are charging against each other may be a few who are students of world history. Those with a memory for dates will think of 1929.

That was the year that representatives of forty-seven Governments signed the Geneva Convention for the protection of prisoners of war.

No soldier, shackled or otherwise, supposes that this conference was all at one moment swept by a wave of sentimentality, that diplomats blubbered, and that out of some heart-rending scene was wrought an agreement not to maltreat one another's soldiers in case of war.

No soldier imagines that the representatives signed on the dotted line without being persuaded that the agreement was in line with national self-interest as well as humane purposes. Or that thirty-six of the Governments ratified the pact without a thorough examination of its practical implications.

So it must be hard for soldiers to understand why the Geneva Convention on war prisoners is now being violated by belligerents on both sides.

This agreement is not the sort that can be brushed aside as invalid simply because the other fellow violated it first. Its architects foresaw its possible violation. They foresaw that this violation by one side would be seized upon by the other as a reason for further violation. Therefore the document provided not only against maltreatment of prisoners in the first place but against reprisal for maltreatment.

The usefulness of reprisals in certain circumstances is recognized among authorities on international conduct. Possibility of reprisal has sometimes proved to be a deterrent to cruelty. But the world's experts on such matters agreed that reprisals against prisoners of war would likely lead only to counter-reprisals. They knew that instead of preventing cruelty, reprisals on prisoners could set it moving in a vicious circle.

Today the Third Reich has precipitated a crisis for millions of innocent men who are held as prisoners of war. The Nazis charge the British with manacling prisoners taken in the Sark and Dieppe raids. The British deny that these prisoners were manacled in violation of law. Unauthorized orders to use manacles had apparently been given but were countermanded by the British War Office. However, the Nazis have stated that they are actually shackling British prisoners "in reprisal," and from Britain and Canada have come reports of the shackling of captive Axis soldiers.

Berlin seems on the verge of denouncing the Geneva Convention on the assumption that the British intend to disregard it. The latest chapter in this sorry sequence concerns the donations of handcuffs by the police of a large American city, on the supposition that the cuffs will be used to manacle Axis soldiers.

The thing is already going round and round. It must be stopped. The United Nations should go to great lengths to stop it, through the use of intermediaries (the Swiss Government for example) and through ceasing to take reprisals against prisoners of war held by United Nations Governments. There are precedents to illustrate the practical wisdom of such a move. In any case, reprisal is not an equal weapon between nations that adhere to humane principles and individual rights and States that deny the validity of these considerations.

The continuance of shackling by United Nations authorities may play right into the hands of our enemies. It helps them to destroy a great institution of Christian civilization as represented in the work of the Hague and Geneva Conventions. It offsets the propaganda value of United Nations statements assuring the peoples of the enemy countries fair treatment and the confinement of punishment to their criminal leaders. And last but not least, the thought of innocent men as victims of such barbarism repels the best elements in our own society.

Farm Hands Are Essential

The Senate's recognition of farm hands as skilled laborers, essential to the war effort, is the first step in assuring the United Nations armed forces and the workers in the American arsenal that food supplies will be maintained. The second step necessary must be to adjust the farm wage scale to that of the war industries—and this may in the end mean more subsidies. It is time farming was recognized as an essential industry.

Properly, very few voices were raised against Senator Tydings's amendment to the 18-to-20 draft bill to defer farm workers. Had the Selective Service system operated as the public expected it to operate—classifying all men according to skills and placing them where they could best serve their country — thousands of farm boys would not have left the plow for the glamour and glory of uniformed service or for shipyards and plane plants.

For farming is not "common labor"; it requires a technical skill, training and experience that no ordinary city laborer needs to qualify for his job. Moreover, volunteer labor, transient labor, child labor cannot prepare the soil, put in the crops and cultivate them, while milking the cows and properly tending and feeding meat animals for the market. What does a city person know, for example, about the intricacies of farrowing or adjusting a grain drill?

If the drafting of lads of 18 and 19 is to release older men, as the Army chiefs imply, farm hands should be the first ones sent home—and some guaranty of better wages should follow, if it is hoped to keep them on the farm.

Chaining Superstition

Thousands of years ago, Assyrian writers copied prayers for prosperity in cuneiform characters on large bricks, and flung them at persons whose demise they wished to achieve. It was considered most unlucky to break the chain of prayers by missing one, as the "letter" might then be thrown back by the intended victim. In this manner the chain letter may have originated.

Modern letters, though not in brick form, can produce startling repercussions, as witness Life Magazine's recent experience. But it is difficult to believe that in this supposedly enlightened age, individuals still are influenced by promises of good luck, or threats of bad, to make multiple copies of chain letters and send them on to friends.

Yet such a letter, purported to have been started by an American army officer many decades ago, and to have encircled the world four times, is still making its superstitious rounds. Entitled "The Luck of London," it holds out a promise of good luck to the obedient recipient within four days, or dire results to one who breaks the chain. And this when America is calling upon its citizens for clear thinking, devotion of every available moment to the war effort, conservation of paper, and relief for its overburdened mails!

Holding the Solomons

Once more the leathernecks and doughboys on Guadalcanal have turned back a Japanese attack. Once more the enemy has landed reinforcements. The use of tanks in the Japanese attack indicates how much they have been able to put ashore in face of American attacks by surface ships and planes. Control of one airfield in the Solomons and qualitative air superiority have not proved decisive defenses.

Americans, noting that a foothold in the Solomons has cost the announced loss of thirteen American ships, understand better than at first that it is a long way to Tokyo. Indeed their most natural question is whether Guadalcanal is going to be another Bataan. They hear of continual Japanese reinforcements and of myriads of enemy ships in Solomons waters. They know that the Japanese have many nearby bases. They wonder how American forces can be supplied.

The fact that the airfield on Guadalcanal is still usable is the most hopeful part of the picture. The naming of Vice-Admiral Halsey to command in the Southwest Pacific is also encouraging. The defensive attitude which has characterized naval operations in the Solomons may not be rightly blameable on Vice-Admiral Ghormley. Lack of nearby bases meant that fuel could not be wasted on forays far afield. But there has been no explanation why three cruisers were picked off "like sitting ducks" as one correspondent said, although warned by plane observers of the enemy's approach.

The problem of bases is more serious than the landlubber can realize. But Admiral Halsey has shown himself a clever and aggressive commander and there is reason to hope that surface operations will give better support to the air defense. While there was no effort to relieve Bataan, the Navy is committed to an "offensive" in the Solomons. Certainly it is in far better position for a successful defense.

Our Readers Say—

Woman's Land Army Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

City people read in the newspapers about how hard it is for farmers to hire help to raise food for the Nation, but one wonders if urban dwellers really understand how desperate is the shortage in some parts of our country. Up here in northern Vermont, a section that supplies much of the milk used in Boston, farmers along in years are selling their cattle and in some cases their farms due to shortage of labor.

Our dairymen and others are having their boys drafted into the service. That is one reason for shortage of farm labor. The second cause is due to high wages being paid in defense plants. Say what you will, it is just impossible, considering the average farmer's cash income, for him to compete with anywhere from 75 cents to $1.25 an hour rates. What then can be done to give our hard-pressed tillers of the soil the helping hand they so badly need?

It seems to me that one practical possibility we are passing up is a nationwide organization of "farmerettes" to bolster our wartime food production effort. While the WAACS serve on the military front and the WAVES relieve men doing clerical and other work in the Navy, a women's land corps army, properly selected, trained and put on our farms, could be of inestimable benefit.

There are all over this country thousands of young women in our big cities, youths with a rural background, young women from small towns who haven't forgotten how to milk a cow and do other chores around a place. Many young women from farms are now running typewriters in city skyscrapers and doing other work much less essential than growing food for the nation. It is our view that many of these would gladly enlist and do their bit as farmerettes.

Britain's experience with her women's land corps army should encourage the United States to make a beginning. These British women, 17 to 40 years of age, now number 50,000. They have a uniform as do the WAACS and similar groups and sign up to work on farms where they are most needed. They work 48 hours each week and receive a minimum of 18 shillings a week in addition to room and board. This is over $4 in our money. Some of these British farmerettes live on individual farms where they work, others are put up in cottages or in a hostel. Overtime is extra.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture, recently told the farmers of Britain: "Women are your only hope of solving your labor problems." There are some who think the time will come when we too will share this view. A recent letter from U. S. Senator George D. Aiken, as familiar as anyone in Congress with the plight of our farm people in New England and elsewhere, endorses the idea of the Federal Government's organizing a nationwide army of farmerettes to help raise more food.

The People's Forum of the local United Church is giving over its November meeting to a discussion of this question and Senator Aiken and Dorothy Thompson and others interested have been invited to give their views. Meanwhile it would be interesting to have others, especially our farm people, express themselves on the subject.

Johnson, Vt. — A. RITCHIE LOW

Voters in a People's Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial concerning voting apathy interested me very much, but it seemed that one salient supposition was omitted—the people no longer see any use in trying to express themselves. There is a large group—myself included—which believes that this is no longer a democracy, but a totalitarian form of government.

Under that form of government, of course, voting is just a waste of time and much-needed effort for other activities vital to the war effort.

It is, indeed, most unfortunate that this wonderful country has been brought to such a pass, but there are so many things being done—or rather not being done—which the constituents do not understand. It will take a great deal to restore their confidence. The lack of leadership is deplorable and until some inspiration emanating from Washington is under way, the voting apathy will continue.

Los Angeles — JANE DOULYT

V's for Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many games are now being played with the letter "V," capitalizing the popular symbol-slogan "V for Victory," and there is much vaunting of vigor and virility void of *vraisemblance* of verity.

"Vitamins for Victory" scarcely waves the hand at valor, reducing the war-effort to the simplicity of three meals per day—variously vitalized with alphabet-vitamins.

The Preacher in the "V" chapter of Ecclesiastes made fine use of the letter "V" when he chose Vanity for a valuable lesson on "Ways That Are Vain."

"Vitamins for Victory"? Why not "Vision for Victory!" for "Where there is no vision, the people perish." There is vision in the series "The World We Want," now being carried in The Christian Science Monitor.

I am grateful to the writers and for the publication of this invaluable series.

Tampa, Fla. — B. J. HUNTER

"Britain in Wartime"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

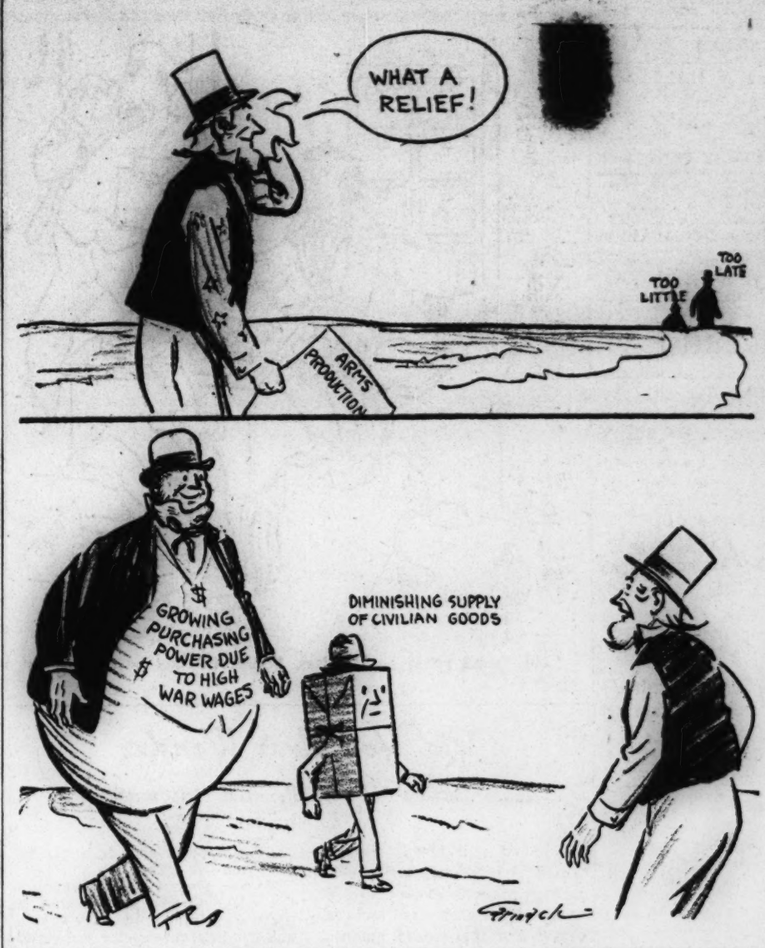
Gratefully I thank The Christian Science Monitor for the series, "Britain in Wartime," by Richard Lee Strout. I feel that every Britisher in the United States must appreciate them as greatly as I do. Mr. Strout writes freely of matters about which we have been wondering and longing to know—things which our friends in Great Britain have felt they could not tell us, being in doubt about what is and is not wise to write. Food, clothes, coupons, blackouts, labor, traveling, administration, registering, amusements—all that he tells us is of incalculable interest and gives much comfort. He tells us of people and places we know, and he does it with sympathetic understanding and kindly humor. Allow me, please, through you, to say, "Thank you very much, Mr. Strout."

(MRS.) MAUD DREWRY

New Orleans, La.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Just as He Gets Rid of One Pair



Mr. Hendricks Hews Out a New Path

My neighbor Mr. Hendricks is a philologist. We in the neighborhood understand that he has had great triumphs with the infixed pronoun in Middle Irish. He has always been a quiet decent man who minded his own business and answered politely when he was spoken to. Mrs. Hendricks is more volatile. It is from her that the neighborhood has learned of the infixed-pronoun triumph.

Normally Mr. Hendricks would have gone on his quiet way to the end. He had chosen his road and he would have hewed to it. But war changes all, even Mr. Hendricks. He is taking a course in how to run a lathe. When the neighborhood learned of that by way of Mrs. Hendricks, there were many polite exclamations of surprise. Already there are differences. Even though he's very busy—a teacher in the mornings, a pupil in the afternoons and evenings—I see more of him than I used to. He's on the three-in-the-afternoon to eleven-at-night shift, and he often stops in for a chat shortly after eleven.

* * *

"Well, how did it go today?" I ask. We have fallen into a sort of ritual.

"Pretty well," he says. "I'm making some C-clamp screws, working with a chuck," he says a little proudly. "Here's one I spoiled, cut it off too short. First I turn half-inch stock down to three-sixteenths, then I thread it with a die," he explains. "Then I knurl the handle and cut the whole thing off with a cutting tool. Later I'll bevel all the heads in a —— collet."

He has to reach out a bit for the last new word, like a pass-receiver stretching his fingers for a wide pass. But he gets it, and I shake my head with a proper appreciation of the accomplishment. And as if he read my mind he turns to words.

"You know all my life I've been a student of the science of language and yet I've known next to nothing of the words of modern industrialism. Take the word knurl I just used, for instance. I knew its general meaning only vaguely before I took to working on a lathe. Now that I've done the thing I really know the word. And isn't it a fine rough, knobby, gritty Scandinavian word for a friction-making protuberance! Like gnar and gnarl and knur, it admirably sounds the roughness it means. K-N-U-R-R-R-L," he growled, tasting with relish the roughness of it on his tongue. "Of course you know what knurls are. They're the crisscross indentations on tool handles that give you a grip. I must confess that now I see knurls with new eyes, see them where I never saw them before."

I was interested. It's always good to hear a man who is wrapped up in his work talk about it. And my expression must have revealed my interest, for he plucked a new word out of the shop and began a fresh improvisation.

"And take an arbor on a milling machine. Of course I haven't worked on a milling machine yet," he added modestly; "but yesterday the instructor was turning some work in a lathe and I asked him what it was. 'It's an arbor for that milling machine over there,' he said.

"'Why is it called an arbor?' I asked.

"'Well an arbor is something you hang things on, isn't it? And that's what you use this arbor for: you hang cutters on it!'

"Now isn't that a proper word? You see arbor originally means tree. And then it comes to mean a beam, the trunk of a tree cut down and its branches lopped off. Then the machinists take the word for the horizontal shaft on which they fix cutters."

* * *

He whom we used to call Phil the Philologist has dropped out of his ivory tower and likes it, although he confides to me that at the shop they call him "Perfessor." And who can tell, they may make a mechanic out of him yet. He has the will to learn and work. Already I have heard him say, with a bit of professional swagger, that he plans to go on to the milling machine, that a true machinist ought to be able to step up to any machine, that "step up to" evidently being a prized piece of shop idiom. Already he talks, with justifiable satisfaction, of being part of the mounting tension of the national will. He's learning not only the words of work but the satisfaction of creation with the hands.

"You know," he says to me, "a lot of manual work looks distasteful from the study or the office, but when you actually get into it, it isn't distasteful. It's truly absorbing."

HORACE REYNOLDS

Mirror of World Opinion

Fundamental to Democracy

Has it ever struck you that although most so-called Christian bodies claim to believe that God made man in his image, the fact is that most men have made their own god in their own image? . . .

A democracy is based upon a moral concept of human life, about which the schools of this democracy insist upon keeping silent. We show its organization, we teach the names of some of its prominent founders, but we stubbornly refuse to say anything whatever about its real purpose and its real meaning. . . .

The avowed purpose of a democracy is to bring the individual into greater freedom for growth in his own right, spiritually and mentally. And when we omit this fact the core of our education becomes empty. What we must have is instruction in what may be called the morality of democracy. . . . The essence of the Ten Commandments, integrated into decent human behavior, ought to be as compulsory as arithmetic.—C. B. MACKLIN in the *Oklahoma City Oklahoman*.

Warning on Tariff

Americans will do well to heed the repeated warnings of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace against the imposition of a high tariff to protect the new synthetic rubber industry now getting under way with the help of Federal subsidies. . . .

Mr. Wallace predicts that in the postwar period natural rubber can be delivered in New York for less than 10c a pound, possibly for as little as 5c a pound. If we keep this natural rubber out by means of a tariff imposed to protect our synthetic rubber industry, every American car owner will be forced to pay $25 to $50 extra for each set of tires he buys. . . .

If we are to have a lasting peace, one of the essentials of the settlement must be the free exchange of surplus commodities among nations.—*Dallas Morning News*.

The Wide Horizon

Education and Reconstruction

By Dr. Hans Elias

Middlesex University, Waltham, Mass.

(Excerpts from a public address)

Everybody, by now, has recognized that a military victory is not the ultimate goal for which we must strive. Fascism can still conquer the world, even after its defeat on the battlefields. That this war shall not be in vain, we must recognize and cultivate the seeds of liberty and of democracy, so that we may eliminate the possibility of a new rise of fascism after our victory.

Frictionless activity of the all-embracing State is the aim of fascism. The universal totalitarian State shall be a machine of highest precision and perfection. The individual is subordinate to the State and must sacrifice his liberty to this machine which exists for its own sake. Diversity of opinion cannot exist in the fascist world. Efficiency requires every individual to be a specialist in some routine work. The more routine he has in his little task the better he will function. At the same time he is not supposed to know anything not connected with his own work. . . . The more he knows the more dangerous he is. The greatest dangers for the fascist State are knowledge of history, of ancient languages and literature, and religion.

A subject of the fascist State who knows history knows also something about the ideas of freedom and of democracy, and about the idea of the dignity of the individual. And because he lives in the fascist State, under a system of slavery, he will feel the value of freedom all the more. If he is a man of courage, he will rebel. . . . If he believes in God as the supreme ruler of the world, he weakens the authority of the fascist government.

* * *

Thus the fascists have been extirpating as much of these human virtues as they could. The Jews, the people with the oldest religious tradition, were the first to be persecuted. The Catholics followed. Thirdly the Protestants were persecuted and their ministers put into concentration camps. The burning of all books which praised liberty came next.

In the schools, pre-Hitlerian history is being distorted. Very little of it is taught altogether. More and more is vocational and pre-vocational training gaining, while foreign languages are only taught to those who are destined to become spies or administrators of foreign provinces.

Hence, fascism reflects:

1. Ignorance about ways of life or other peoples and former times.
2. Lack of religion, and
3. Vocational specialization at such a young age that the mind did not have a chance to be imbued with the great ideas of great thinkers.

On the other hand . . . in the democratic State every individual is responsible for the welfare of all. He is not a cog used by the government to perform a task, but the consciousness of his task must be in himself.

This means that he must be an enlightened person. People who know only to perform one special vocation are dangerous to a democracy in the same measure as they are useful for a fascist State. The citizen of a democracy must have knowledge of all phases of human culture. The important factors which govern our physical surroundings should be familiar to everyone. The history of Greece and Rome as the basis on which all the modern republics are built, the Latin and Greek languages which have shaped the Western way of thinking, as well as the history of our own country must be the property of every normal person. Faith and universal knowledge are the seeds of liberty.

* * *

Only the 1 per cent of our youth enrolled in private schools and colleges obtain a broad culture and a universal view of life. It is from among this 1 per cent of the population that about 50 per cent of the prominent men of the nation are recruited. . . . The chances to become a leader are about 100 times greater for boys whose parents could pay for universal education. Is there any reason why public schools in a democracy should withhold from the children of the common man the privilege of becoming productive members of our society?

Specialization in childhood or early adolescence disables the individual in many fields not connected with the specialty. Early specialization can give to the individual success only at times and places where sufficient jobs in the specialty are available.

Broad and deep knowledge enables the individual to adjust himself to unknown conditions; it gives faith, courage, and love of freedom. It enables the individual to assume true responsibility and leadership.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months.$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 690 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Hyde Building, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle.....1330 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris.....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 690 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.